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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,473—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

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Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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JULIUS BLÜTHNER.
OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.
It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.
A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. GRANDS It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE.

By Order and under the instructions of Mr Ardesir Byramji Limboowalla Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account of Mr. L. A. Watkins, the mortgagor, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of September 1894, executed by the latter to the former, Mr Bomanji Dossabhoy of Bombay, Auctioneer, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, sell on the premises all the right, title and interest of the said Mr. L. A. Watkins and of Mr. Ardesir Byramji Limboowalla Cooper as his mortgagee in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, situate at Bunder Road, Mazagaon, in Bombay, bearing Collector's old Nos. 222, 223 and 224, new No. 11530, old survey No. 3295, admeasuring 784 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the dwelling-house of Nicholas de Mello, on the west by the house belonging to the heirs of Manuel de Saldhana, and Manockji Merwanji, on the north by the Street, called Dholkar Street, and on the south by the lane or street called Mazagaon Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, September 5, 1895. Auctioneer.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY the 10th September, 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporot.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, who has passed B.A., either an European or Eurasian, knowing Latin, and is a teetotaler, to Teach six of my Sons, four of whom are in the 7th Standard, and two in the 6th, for Rs. 100, with a House containing 1 bedroom, 1 diningroom, 1 bathroom, and a kitchen. For each of my sons passing the Entrance between a year will get Rs. 100 Reward. His Railway expenses in the 2nd class for himself and family, with goods, will be paid also. Apply, by Letter, with Certificates, to

GENERAL RANA DHOJE NURSINGH BAHADUR,
Nasik.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS, BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 8,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY. | GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (8, Renfield Street).
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering Government } " ¼th "
Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of }
Government Paper or Shares in } " ¼th "
India }

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent, per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

SAVARESSE'S

SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints superior to all others.

Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. HE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL, FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,365

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1893	"	966,107
" " 1897	"	930,943
" " 1899	"	2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,365
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,365
Increase of Funds in 10 years	"	23,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND,	"	9,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds Incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Scretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered, and the steamers King Arthur and Arroyo, left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Brindisi entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Nedjed left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Setos yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.—Laba Gainoo, a Hindu, residing at Jacob's Circle, has reported to the police, that his wife, Radha, aged twenty years, has been enticed away by a Mahomedan, named Yacoob, with whom she had been on intimate terms for some time past, and whom she had supplied with money by pledging her ornaments.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOMBAY LIFE.—The "Empress," a fortnightly illustrated magazine, printed in Calcutta, and procurable here from Messrs. Combridge and Co., has of late contained some interesting sketches of Bombay life, well illustrated by Fred C. Rogers. The last number, dated September 1, contains sketches of the mud sports and of the Cocoanut festival.

THEFT AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.—Mr. Heerji Ardeshir Dady, residing in a bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road, reported to the police the theft of an English despatch-box, containing valuable documents and silver ornaments, some time during Monday last. The despatch box was found broken open in a bath-room at the back of the bungalow, minus the ornaments.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about fifty-five years, and belonging to the mendicant class, was found floating on the surface of the water in the Mustan Tank, by a policeman, who had the body removed. buttakes was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which bore no external marks of violence. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body an open verdict was recorded.

SERIOUS FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Khandoo Vithoo, a Hindu carpenter, aged thirty-five years, residing at Tank Bunder, and employed on board the steam-ship Goa, now lying in the British India Dockyard, Mazagon, was, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, standing on the fore-hatch, attempting to catch hold of a rope, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell into the hold, a distance of about seventeen feet, sustaining internal injuries. Khandoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening, between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles Buglers' team. The kick-off will be at 5-15. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, Higman; backs, Stewart and Shipp; half-backs, Smith, Catchpole, and Sell; forwards, Simpson, Brown, Fischer, Murat, and Lauder. Royal Irish: Goal, Palmer; backs, Mitchell and Williamson; half-backs, Neil, Dorman, and McGinlay; forwards, McBride, McCormack, Murphy, Craig, and Cairns.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik 1,829 patients were treated in the month of August last. Amongst them 1,328 were Hindus, 496 Mahomedans, and 5 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 295 were from Punchvati, 721 from Nasik, and 312 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 455 were from Nasik, and 41 from other villages; and 5 Christians were from Nasik only. Thity-one minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

AN UNPLEASANT END OF A VISIT.—Vyad Mummoo, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, employed in a printing press, went to see a friend of his, named Rahimbux Bhaichund, living in Cathedral Street, on Tuesday evening, and sat down under a kerosine lamp, which was suspended from the ceiling. After talking with his friend for some time, Vyad took leave of him, and got up, when his head accidentally struck the lamp, which fell on him, and immediately bursting into flames, burnt him seriously over the left arm, both the thighs, and other parts of his body. The injured man was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

A DESPERATE JUMP FROM A TRAIN.—On Tuesday afternoon, an exciting accident occurred while the down local passenger train, leaving Colaba, at 5-25 p.m., was steaming out of the Mahaluximee station, at full speed, causing great excitement amongst the passengers. The train being a fast one did not stop at the Mahaluximee station, and was speeding out of it, when a Hindu lad, named Lilla Gunesh, aged about fourteen years, opened the door of his compartment, and attempted to jump out. A railway porter, who was on duty at the north end of the station, noticed the accident, and running up to the spot, picked up the lad in an unconscious state. His head and right knee were abrased, and the spine injured. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where after some time he recovered consciousness, and was taken home by his father. It has been ascertained that the lad expected that the train would halt at Mahaluximee, but finding it did not do so, he made the desperate and foolish attempt to leave it.

Y. M. C. A. MUSICAL SOCIETY.—In response to a circular, issued at the instance of the committee of the Association, a meeting was held, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, on Tuesday evening, to elect conductors for the instrumental and vocal branches, and make arrangements for an immediate commencement of practices. Mr. M. T. Carroll was voted to the chair, and in a brief pointed address stated the objects of this musical society to be secular and sacred music in the interests of the Y. M. C. A.; all gentlemen members to be associates or full members of the Association, but ladies to come and help at any time without hindrance; that there would be no subscriptions to pay (at least for a year), and that the rules were few and simple:—(1) prompt and cheerful obedience to the conductor; (2) regular attendance at the practices; and (3) honest practice at home as well as at the rooms. Mr. Vining and Mr. M. T. Carroll were unanimously elected for the respective posts of instrumental and vocal conductors. The meeting was well attended by both ladies and gentlemen, whose hearty interest in the movement was manifestly an augury of success.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were present all the other members After disposing of several formal items on the agenda the Committee resolved that the letter to the Secretary, dated 3rd July, and the memorandum, dated 28th ult., from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the sale to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and to the Byculla Club of land shown on the tracing, and admeasuring 10,985·45 square yards or thereabout, of Municipal land, at Agripada, at Rs. 6-8-0 per square yard; also of land shown on the same plan and in the same locality admeasuring 5,041·67 at Rs. 5 a yard; also that the sale of the land to the Byculla Club be sanctioned on condition that any buildings erected thereon should either be detached buildings or buildings of a uniform character, and of a neat exterior, provided that such buildings were not chawls for the poor, stables, and servants' quarters. That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, the conditions as to the character and uniformity of buildings should also be attached to the sale of frontages on Moreland Road.

THEFT FROM THE MAHIM RAILWAY YARD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Moonshi, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged one Ellahibux Mudarbux, a Mahomedan of bad repute, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of thirty pieces of raw skins, valued at Rs. 18, the property of Goolam Russool Abdul Kadur, a dealer in raw skins. It appears that on the 1st instant three bags of skins, despatched from Bilimora Station, were unloaded, at the Mahim yard. Early on the following morning the accused went into the yard, opened the bags, and having removed some pieces of skin from them, tied them in a bundle, and left. About half-past 6 o'clock the same evening accused was arrested by the local police, while attempting to dispose of some of the stolen skins, and was handed over to the railway police, who on inquiry discovered that the articles had been stolen from the yard, which was always guarded by a gateman, named Budoosing Bakising, a Purdesee, who had been in the employ of the railway company for the last twelve years. As it was believed the accused could not have entered the yard, and removed the property without the knowledge of this gateman, he was arrested by the railway police on suspicion of having been an accomplice, and on his place being searched two files, a hammer, a basket full of coals, being the property of the railway company, were found. The magistrate convicted the first accused, Goolam Russool, and as he had twice previously been in jail for similar offences, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The gateman, Budoosing, was then charged with having in his possession the article, mentioned above, reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

CHARGE OF FORGERY: THE THARIA TOPAN WILL DISPUTE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Upadhia Balcrishna Shivshunker appeared to answer a charge of forgery and fraudulently using as genuine a document, which he knew to be forged. Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, defended. In opening the case Mr. Scott observed that the accused stood charged with forging the name of the complainant, Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan, and, secondly, with filling in the date, which offence fell within the purview of the last clause of Section 464. The evidence in the case showed that Mr. Munoherji Bomonji Chothia, who had several articles with Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, have informed the creditors of the complainant including the accused, that his father, Mr. Bomonji, was requested by Lady Janbai, the complainant's mother, to settle with those creditors, he having obtained a mortgage on the share of Sir Tharia Topan's property. He informed the creditors that the claims would be settled to a certain extent after due investigations and verifications. The accused, thereupon, went to Mr. Muncherji, on the 16th August, and producing three blank promissory notes, alleged to have been signed by complainant, asked for a loan of Rs. 2,000, on the security thereof. Rs. 100 were paid as earnest-money, and before the balance of Rs. 1,900 was paid up, Mr. Chothia communicated the matter to the complainant as he had suspected the genuineness of the signatures on the three pieces of papers. Complainant, after seeing the papers, declared that "it was a forgery." Mr. Chotia then got one of the notes filled in, with a view to bring the accused to justice, and took from him an assignment by an endorsement at the back of it. The transaction was done in the presence of Mr. Chandulal Dayabhai, solicitor, who now conducted complainant's case. The evidence of the complainant and Mr. Muncherjee Chothia having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee was held at the Fort residence of Mr. Vurjivandas Mahadevdas, to consider the proposals for the disposal of the balance of the fund. There were present: Messrs. Varjivandas Mahadevdas, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Lakhmidas Khimji, Ragoonathdas Gopaldas, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Kaliandass Kabandass, Vithaldass Gopaldass, Ranchordass Tribhovandass, Jagmohandass Varjivandass, Edulji Dosabhoy Bharucha, and Pranjivandass Kaliandass members, and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandass, and Dr. B. S. Shroff, honorary secretaries. Seth Varjivandass was requested to take the chair. Letters were read from the Honourable Nowroji N. Wadia, C. I. E., and Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji, the former recommending that the balance be handed over to the Joint Schools Committee, and the latter suggesting to utilize the balance for providing roofing over the statue of Dr. Blaney during the monsoon. One of the honorary secretaries, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, read the accounts showing that the total amount recovered was Rs. 21,957, and the total expenditure Rs. 20,802-8-4, the balance in hand thus being Rs. 1,154-7-4. It was proposed by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim, and carried unanimously, that the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the secretaries be placed at the disposal of the Joint Schools' Committee with a request that the amount be kept intact in public securities in their hands, and the interest thereof devoted towards giving a prize or prizes, or for giving a scholarship in the name of Dr. Blaney to deserving students of the schools under their control. The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Tribhovandass Varjivandas and Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, Bhalchandra Krishna, and B.S. Shroff, for the great interest they took in collecting and disbursing the funds and generally carrying out the objects for which the fund was raised, and to the chairman of the meeting for his able conduct in the chair, and for taking a great interest in all matters relating to the fund.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE DENHAM SPIERS, C. E.—We regret to announce that Mr. George Denham Spiers, C.E., who was at one time connected with our paper, died from hepatic abscess, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, on the morning of the 1st instant, after a lingering illness of nearly two months. The late Mr. Spiers was much esteemed for his many good qualities, and after leaving the Engineering Department, though still in the prime of life, he took to literary work and painting, from love of the former and the latter as an art for which he had natural talent, leading a somewhat retired life. He did some very good pictures in his day, and having at one time successfully painted a portrait of Lord Harris. Just before his death he had expressed the cherished hope of securing the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, but this was not to be, and he was cut off in early life, with many useful aims and objects, so to say, half fulfilled. The late Mr. George Spiers' father was at one time, in 1854, Foujdar of Poona, and Special Magistrate for Stamp Frauds, with full power to commit cases to the Sessions. He was also instrumental in putting a stop to stamp forgeries, notably the Dowre case, the famous dacoit, Mahatharia Ramosee was captured by him; and all in all, coming from so good a family, the late Mr. Spiers, had the promise of splendid possibilities, which death unhappily cut short. His loss is much felt by those who knew him intimately in life and by the relatives he leaves behind, with whom we sincerely sympathise in their loss.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting, held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, in connection with the above sports, proved to be a complete success, reflecting great credit on the honorary secretary Mr. Peile. The attendance of spectators was exceptionally large, and a tent pitched within the enclosure proved very acceptable. The ground and the weather were all that could be desired and the programme was gone through with punctuality. Entries were good, and all the events were keenly contested. The pigsticking event caused a good deal of mirth when the pigs were being brought on the Maidan, numerous dogs commenced barking at them, and the porcine creatures added to the din by grunting at being pulled on the maidan against their inclination. The event was won by Mr. Birkett. After the trotting race had been run, a consolation race was started, and was won by Mrs. Fitzgibbon and Dr. Bernard. The following are the results of the different events:—

I.—EVENT—BALL AND PEG COMPETITION FOR HORSES AND PONIES.—To knock a ball off a post with the butt of the spear, reverse spear, and take a peg. 6 competed.

Mr. Peile 1
Mr. Fischer 2

II EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION—Horses. 8 contested.

Mr. Roberts, Major Smith's Horse 1
Mr. Boulton, Owner 2
8 contested.

III. EVENT—"LATE FOR DINNER STAKES."—Gentlemen to ride over a hurdle to ladies, carrying an evening tie. Ladies to tie the ties, gentlemen to ride back over the hurdle, best tied tie to win, if not last home.

Mr Peile, nominated by Mrs Peile 1
Mr Birkett, nominated by Mrs Carnegy 2
Mr Webster, nominated by Miss Brownson 0
Mr Roberts, nominated by Mrs Head 0
Mr Boulton, nominated by Miss McCartie 0

IV. EVENT—"THE MAZAGON CUP."—For Ponies, 13-3 and under run, under Guzerat Pigsticking Rules:—First heat: Major Simpson, Captain Pinney, Mr. Birkett and Mr. Procter. Second heat: Mr. Fischer, Mr. Fairclough, Mr. Sitwell, and Mr. Peile.

Mr Birkett 1
Mr Fairclough 2

V. EVENT—"TROTTING RACE."—For horses or ponies. 12 competed.

Mr Moir 1
Mr Foulkes 2

VI. EVENT—"CONSOLATION RACE." 2 ladies contested.

Mrs Fitzgibbon 1
Dr Bernard, Robert's horse 2

M. MELINE, Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, strongly advocates the annexation of Madagascar, on the ground that protective duties for French goods could not be imposed under a Protectorate, that without such duties France could not compete with Great Britain, and that Colonial expansion without protection would be a deception. Colonel Shervinton, who has just arrived from Africa, says the real difficulties of the French advance have only just begun. His reason for withdrawing from the Malagasy service was the apathy and inertia of the Hova Government. Latest telegraphic information is that sickness and malaria are causing great mortality among the French troops. Though the campaign is not over yet, the French Press are beginning to discuss what shall be done with Madagascar after the close of the military operations. The Paris *Liberté* writes: We should never counsel measures of extermination, but under present circumstances the pure and simple conquest of Madagascar is the only admissible solution. There is an end to every imaginable sort of protectorate. Madagascar must, for the future, be considered as a colony.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Starling and the same common jury.

A MARWAREE CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Vajraj Vaneechand, a Marwaree money-lender, was charged with having, on the 1st July last, before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, third judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding to the effect that, in his presence, on the morning of the 21st June, at Bombay, Rashid bin Essa Khaliffa, the complainant, had signed a promissory note for Rs. 300 in favour of the accused's firm. He was further charged with fabricating false evidence and using it. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the accused. Mr. Russell, instructed by the same solicitors, watched the case on behalf of the accused's partner, Maning Daya, *alias* Poonamchand Raja, who is to be tried separately.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution to show that, at the time the complainant was alleged by the accused to have signed the promissory note for Rs. 300 at his shop in Bombay, he was actually in Poona, where he had been for some months previously and subsequently. At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who said he intended to call witnesses for the defence, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said the whole case rested upon the statements of the complamant Rashid, whose evidence, counsel contended, was unreliable. He was in the habit of betting in horse races, and in order to cover his loss he had contracted loans of money from the accused and other Marwarees. He told a very different story in the Small Causes Court to what he had stated here. It would appear, that during his stay in Poona, he had several times come down to Bombay; and that being so, the learned counsel urged that the complainant was in this city on the date the note was signed. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence for the prosecution, and pointed to what he considered to be material discrepancies in it. With regard to the telegrams alleged to have been sent by the complainant to his relatives in Bombay, advising about the serious illness of an infant, the learned counsel contended that, if the jury could believe them to be credible, they did not necessarily show that the complainant was not in Bombay on the date of the promissory note. There were three night trains to Poona; and it was quite possible that, after the execution of the note the complainant left for Poona, whence he sent the telegram, which was most relied upon by the prosecution. If that was so, the whole story for the prosecution must fall to the ground. The jury, said the learned counsel, must not allow themselves to be prejudiced by the fact that a judge of the Small Causes Court had sanctioned the present prosecution; for the judge had not before him all the facts damaging to the complainant which had come out on his cross-examination in this court.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks, when the court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee disposed of the following matters:—

RE GOPAL VITHAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that his client had not been supplied with a copy of the affidavit, filed by the opposing creditor with the object of opposing the application for an interim order. His lordship granted a week's adjournment.

RE MIRZA MAHOMED SADAK NIMAZEE.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE CHOONILAL SAVAICHAND.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, asked for an extension of his interim order. Mr. Lowndes, for a creditor, in opposing the application, said that the insolvent had done nothing since obtaining the interim order, and had left Bombay for his native country. His lordship granted a month's extension, intimating that no further extension would be granted if he did not proceed with the insolvency.

RE HAJI AYUB HAJEE ABDUL RAHIM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. His lordship, in refusing the application, observed that the affidavit, on which it was based, was not sufficiently explanatory.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Naorojee Jehangir Barras; Ramchandra Bhaskerjee; Frederick William Williams; Ballajee Krishnajee; George Ignacio F. De Souza; Alexander David; and Bharmal Bhojraj and others.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th September, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th September, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Serjeants who may wish to practice.

Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 Rounds.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Dance at the Town Hall on Friday the 6th instant. Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—

Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. B. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon.
Sergt. Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Sergt. Major W. George, Town Hall.
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt R. Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce.-Sergt. Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies. Extra lady Re. 1.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 29.)

In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of this Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, Mr H A Anderson, Depy Commr on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supdt of the Derajat Division, vice Mr R I Bruce, C I E, proceeding on leave.

Mr H P Tollinton, Asst Commr, Sialkot, has obtained furlough on medical certificate in India for three months.

At an examination in the Punjab language held at Meean Meer, Mr G S Hart, Depy Conservr of Forests, Punjab, has been declared by the Committee of Examination to have passed by the Higher Standard.

PARTICULARS have now reached England from Havana, on the personal report of Lieutenant F.E.C. Ryan, of the Barracouta, of the manner in which that ship took possession of Trinidad Island last January on behalf of the British Government. The party despatched from the cruiser found the island, which lies about 700 miles east and a little to the south of Rio de Janeiro, barren and uninhabited, without any sign of animal life. The landing was not easy owing to the high surf that was running, but it was effected on the western side, and the party, clambering up the steep rocks, read the proclamation of annexation, appointed the gunner of the Barracouta "governor" and the surgeon "medical officer," raised the British flag on a spar, and buried the proclamation in a bottle at the foot. Fresh water was found on the eastern slope and some vegetation near the water's edge, but nothing to make the place attractive, and, we should have thought, very little to stimulate the patriotic fervour of Brazilians for a lonely islet they have never thought it worth while to occupy. To ourselves, a maritime Power, Trinidad Island has its use, and we date our claim to it from the visit of Halley in 1700. We do not know of what value it could be to Brazil, even if she could establish a treaty or other valid right to the possession of it. Agitation in Rio de Janeiro is said to be dying out.

A number of volumes have been arranged for in the new Literatures of the World Series, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish. The editor of the series, Mr. Edmund Gosse, is to write on English literature, and Professor Dowden on the literature of France. Dr. Murray, the young Greek Professor at Glasgow, University, will deal with ancient Greek literature, and Dr. Richard Garnett with Italian literature. Japan will be the subject of a volume by Mr. Basil H. Chamberlain, the Professor of Philology in Tokyo University; and Modern Scandinavia the subject of another, by Dr. George Brandes, of Copenhagen. Each volume in the series will run to about three hundred and fifty pages.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GRIEVANCES OF NATIVE RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

MOST of the native papers consider that the Government of India have earned the gratitude of the entire native community by issuing a sympathetic resolution on the grievances of native passengers. It is, no doubt, more directory than mandatory in its character, and much will of course depend upon the spirit in which its suggestions are carried out by the various railway administrations to whom it is addressed. But as regards the necessity of removing the grievances referred to therein, there could be no doubt whatsoever. It is after years of loud agitation, says the "Gujerati," that the Indian Government have moved in the matter. They deserve the thanks of the helpless native community even for such small mercies. But our contemporary hopes the resolution will not be thrown into the waste paper basket by the railway administrations.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

Some of the native papers think that the proposed amendment of the Legal Practitioneres' Act, though its object is very laudable in itself, is a dangerous piece of legislation against which the profession ought to protest at the earliest opportunity. In the opinion of the "Gujerati" it places the reputation of every lawyer at the mercy of any habitual tout, having neither reputation nor money to lose. Besides under the circumstances in which many ignorant and illiterate clients are placed, they would be absolutely helpless without the assistance of some middleman who charges them a moderate commission, though the pleader has nothing to pay for the work thus secured. But the middleman is a habitual tout, and is the pleader to be punished in such a case? The word 'tout' is nowhere clearly defined. The amendment presupposes the certainty or probability of knowing a habitual tout or "dalal." If so, why not prosecute such a class of men without the necessity of proving anything more under a fresh section incorporated in the Act and clear the courts of the disgraceful nuisance? The object of the legislature, says our contemporary, is no doubt good. But the remedy devised is dangerous to the reputation of the profession and it may be doubted whether it will cure the desease.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—It is no doubt a matter for congratulation that the Supreme Legislative Council has taken up the question of that pest of our law-courts, the professional "dalal" or tout, who imposes upon the unwary and ignorant litigant and induces him to select a pleader he would hardly have selected, and pay him a fee he would never have had to pay, had he been left to himself. Any measure, therefore, which holds forth a reasonable hope of checking the evil is to be welcomed. So far as the Bill goes, its provisions are unexceptionable; but we think it goes not far enough. It leaves the tout unpunished; and unless he is reached, the evil is not very likely to abate. The "Native Opinion" says a recent case heard before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee at the Small Causes Court is perhaps the latest illustration how touting is carried on in Bombay, and furnishes the best argument in favour of the Bill recently introduced by Sir A. Miller in the Supreme Council at Simla.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

Several of the native papers view with distrust the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The "Gujerati" remarks there is, however, one redeeming feature of the Bill, "and that is that government have not in any way committed themselves to the questionable innovation they mean to introduce, requiring the jury to bring in a special verdict. This change is certain to lead to their cross-examination. Indian jurors, as men of common sense and practical men of the world, might, as they often do, take in the main a correct view of the evidence placed before them on the case taken as a whole. But in many instances it would be too much to expect them to formulate special verdicts on particular points. The present system of selecting jurors is faulty, and instead of improving it, the Indian Government, which had once received a rebuff from the Secretary of State for India in connection with jury Notification, is now endeavouring, with the certainty of being supported by Lord Salisbury's government, to introduce a change of questionable utility and open to very serious objections."

LORD ELGIN AND CHITRAL.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin has gone down in the opinion of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" in the matter of the retention of Chitral. Says our contemporary, "So the retention of Chitral was originally determined upon by the Government of Lord Elgin! This is "news" indeed! This fact now fully confirms our previous opinion of His Excellency, namely, that he is an administrator of inordinate constitutional timidity—one who has neither that strong will nor force of character to over-ride his Council where he thought public morality and public interests demanded a resolute action. How, may we ask, can the proclamation of the Earl of Elgin, that the expeditionary force was simply directed to chastise Umra Khan of Jandol and not to punish the Chitralis, be reconciled with his resolution to annex Chitral? Is it not making a promise to the ill-fated people in the beginning and breaking it to the hope at the end? What are we to say to such ethics in matters of high politics, especially with semi-barbarous tribes? Such breach of faith certainly cannot add to the prestige of the so-called British ascendancy among border chiefs. We must now give up all hope of the Viceroy administering the empire in the sole interests of the people."

SPURS FOR PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.

Philosophising on the recent Cricket match between the Parsees and the Presidency, the "Indian Spectator" discourses:—It was its character that had hitherto distinguished Parsi cricket from the cricket played by every other community in India. But this, too, seems to be in danger of lapsing into that stationary character which seems to be the normal condition of everything Oriental. The indication given of this sort of degeneracy was, to us, the worst feature of the great match the representative Parsis played last week with the Presidency eleven. It was a crushing defeat they suffered, and neither the theory of European umpires nor of the doubtful nature of Mr. Sinclair's bowling can minimize the superiority shown by the Europeans in every department of the game. It was a pity to see our renowned champions so much outwitted by those very men whom they had beaten, and beaten soundly, on more fields than one. But however sorry we may be for the discomfiture of our champion Team, we have no reasons to give up hope. The Parsis have a reputation for awakening, after a defeat, with a new vigour, like the Phoenix from his ashes. They have the capacity to improve, and they have got material enough to form a team worthy of sustaining the reputation they have won, a reputation which cannot be destroyed by the defeats of this year and the last. If they make a brave attempt to regain the superiority they have lost, good will so far come out of evil. We want spurs for progress and improvement.

The "Subodha Prakash" writes hopefully:—The complete disaster, with not the least uncertainty about it, which overtook the Parsis in the grand international cricket match of last week was as sorrowful as it was unexpected. The Europeans, it is true, put in a team much stronger in bowling and batting than bitherto; but there was the general impression that the Parsis after their splendid display of last year would make a better stand in their own familiar Bombay ground. There is surely no use in moaning over it and we are equally certain that our Parsi brethren will be the last to despair taking it as a wholesome defeat though we fear that the result of the next return match in Poona must likewise be unfavourable seeing that the Poona ground had never been very favourable to the Parsis. We must now have the sportsmanlike satisfaction that if we are beaten we have been well beaten and that it was not mere luck or chance that had favoured the victors in the match.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE CALLED UPON TO VERIFY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" calls upon Mr. Bhownuggree to verify some of the statements made by him at the dinner given to him by his friends. After trying to discredit some of his observations, our contemporary remarks:—"It is all well for Mr. Bhownuggree to indulge in such unverified generalities. But it is one thing to give expression to them, and another thing to prove their accuracy. We give him the opportunity to verify his utterances. If he cannot, then all we can say is that he is not a true lover of his countrymen, but simply a political adventurer who maligns them in order to promote his own ends."

The "Independent" on the contrary remarks:—Whatever defects Mr. Bhownuggree may have, want of plain speaking is not one of them. There can be no possible doubt as to what his real attitude is in regard to this country. He distinctly disclaims any intention to pose as the "representative of India" and he does not claim to be any great authority on affairs of this country, but he hopes that his knowledge of the country will entitle him to speak on Indian subjects. He declares that he has no sympathy whatever with the Indian National Congress movement.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Chronicle* there are persistent rumours from St. Petersburg of the withdrawal of the Czar from the active guidance of the State; and the gradual assumption of power by the Dowager Empress, aided by the Minister of the Interior and the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod is increasing the power of the anti-Teutonic party, whose endeavours to force on an alliance with France at the expense of Germany and England do not meet with the young Emperor's sympathy. The Dowager Empress' anti-German feeling are well known. At the same time it is significant that the Czar has taken the opportunity to telegraph to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, who is now celebrating his official jubilee: "Your present activity, which is directed towards the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and France contributes to the accomplishment of the task, dear to my heart, of strengthening the general peace."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·674	E	3	86·1	76·4	83	...	16·98	—8·75
Agra	29·675	Calm	1	83·6	79·2	91	0·38	20·21	—2·26
Cawnpore	29·706	Calm	1	90·3	78·1	85	..	23·76	...
Allahabad	29·670	SSE	2	93·1	77·8	83	0·01	22·80	—7·46
Jhansi	29·681	WNW	2	87·6	77·7	79	...	27·50	—3·66
Jacobabad	29·675	S	1	103·9	78·6	73	..	2·03	—0·66
Karachi	29·740	WSW	17	87·5	76·3	91	...	4·09	—1·48
Jeypore	29·708	WNW	4	93·6	75·9	67	...	21·19	—1·90
Ajmere	29·752	W	6	88·4	75·4	74	...	23·11	+5·22
Deesa	29·788	WSW	7	93·3	73·0	71	...	13·76	—8·16
Ahmedabad	29·806	NW	2	92·2	75·1	75	...	28·62	...
Bhuj	29·774	W	12	91·0	71·9	78	...	11·87	—0·18
Rajkot	29·809	W	11	93·4	69·8	68	...	16·79	—7·03
Veraval	29·808	W	6	84·0	76·8	85	..	14·41	...
Neemuch	29·761	W	10	86·8	71·1	80	2·02	22·29	—3·58
Indore	29·777	NW	2	78·8	70·6	91	0·26	19·90	—4·49
Saugor	29·712	WSW	4	85·4	73·1	94	0·11	39·24	+1·96
Jubulpore	29·704	W	3	87·5	74·6	93	...	49·75	+2·04
Hoshangabad	29·739	WSW	3	80·8	73·6	93	0·11	35·97	—6·44
Khandwa	29·769	NW	14	85·7	72·5	87	0·14	17·96	—5·38
Raipur	29·677	WNW	2	89·9	77·5	83	...	40·38	+1·12
Nagpur	29·707	NW	8	89·5	74·1	84	...	49·29	+13·75
Amraoti	?	NW	5	86·6	70·3	80	...	19·88	—5·25
Akola	29·750	WNW	7	90·5	72·7	80	...	18·69	—5·04
Surat	29·802	W	L	89·1	76·5	76	...	23·96	—13·24
Malegaon	29·780	WSW	9	86·9	69·2	65	...	8·80	—5·56
Bombay	29·824	SE	7	81·2	76·3	88	0·03	51·99	—8·20
Poona	29·823	W	10	83·6	67·4	75	...	15·97	+0·74
Ahmednagar	29·788	WNW	4	85·8	62·0	70	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	29·810	WNW	3	87·8	67·7	72	...	21·67	...
Sholapur	29·792	NW	10	90·2	71·5	60	...	10·21	—7·71
Ratnagiri	29·832	Calm	5	82·8	73·5	82	0·06	77·88	—16·35
Belgaum	29·847	W	16	79·2	62·9	87	0·01	32·32	—1·21
Goa	29·850	NW	8	76·1	71·4	91	0·14	80·22	...
Karwar	29·844	W	3	80·1	74·0	89	0·03	98·39	—4·85
Mangalore	29·858	ESE	2	83·8	71·4	84	...	114·86	+20·70
Calicut	29·852	Calm	8	85·2	72·5	87	0·03	77·42	—1·69
Cochin	29·868	Calm	M	85·2	73·7	86	0·46	58·12	—6·19
Bangalore	29·849	WNW	10	82·8	63·8	85	...	12·41	—1·92
Secunderabad	29·725	NW	9	87·1	72·4	79	0·01	18·72	—2·15
Masulipatam	29·667	NW	6	94·1	74·6	91	0·63	19·23	+0·08
Bellary	29·807	WNW	12	91·7	73·4	61	...	6·08	—0·77
Cuddapah	29·761	SW	M	95·6	78·9	63	...	9·55	—5·56
Madras	29·717	W	5	100·0	81·5	52	...	10·66	—0·52
Coimbatore	29·822	SW	5	92·4	69·6	88	...	4·76	+0·69
Trichinopoly	29·769	WNW	6	95·5	74·9	63	...	11·28	+2·93
Negapatam	29·751	W	6	97·1	76·7	74	...	8·70	—0·33
Colombo	29·870	WSW	11	86·0	78·0	77	0·03	15·70	—1·82
Aden	29·769	S	7	97·3	83·9	79	...	0·09	—0·17

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·50 (60·96); G T H=0·11 (51·90); St G H=0·11 (52·35); C P—0·03 (51·99).

SUMMARY.

The barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is rather irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bangalore and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Negapatam and Madras, and the minimum 5° in excess at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Agra, Allahabad, Goa, Cochin and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Khandwa, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut and Secunderabad. The isobaras indicate the probability of a depression to the east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and the weather there and also in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, and on and off the Coromandel Coast is unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, being ½ its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 1-3rd of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of local rain on that coast. Elsewhere local scattered showers are only probable at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has been steady or increased slightly in Burma, South-East Bengal and Sind, and decreased elsewhere. The fall at Ganjam and Orissa as well as in North Punjab is brisk. The depression over the Bay has not changed much as regards the position, but become slightly deeper. Calms and variable winds prevail over Northern India, north-westerly winds over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, and easterly to northerly winds over Arakan, Bengal and Ganjam. The force is light in Northern India and moderate to fresh elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive in Bengal and Madras, and about normal elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and four and a-half degrees in Montgomery. Rain is moderately general in Burma; elsewhere only showery weather is reported. Silchar reports over two, Tavoy, Moulmein' Simla and Vizagapatam over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Esp'lde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	59	89	51	79	52	35	52	11
Wednesday, Sept. 4th	0	28	0	11	0	00	0	02
Total	60	17	51	90	52	35	52	13
Total fall to Sept. 4th 1894	73	19	60	44	61	17	59	37
Total fall to Sept. 4th 1893	73	95	63	81	61	85	58	96

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd September 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, SSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	201
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·13
" " year	52·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Sept.	0·01

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—25 cases whisky, Cowie and Co.
City of Venice s—18 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—6 hogsheads port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Dublin s—5 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 cases medicine, Heerjee Muljee and Co; 10 cases cheese and 33 cases provision, Treacher and Co; 16 cases invalid port, and 18 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 9 cases stationery, Thacker and Co.
Sutlej s—3 cases whisky, The National Bank of India.
Oriental s—21 cases invalid port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

Carthage s—45 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.
Laseyne s—25 cases clarets, and 25 cases brandy, M P Batha and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Africa s—25 cases glassware, Abdool Hoosen Rahimbhoy; 79 baless papers M A M Shurufally; 20 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjea Dadabhoy; 20 bales brown papers, A K Essabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—50 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 20 cases straw boards, Merwajee Dadabhoy Mistri.
Bombay s—21 cases champagne, Varde and Co.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	4	...	...	..	...
Teheran	4	2	20 p.m.	...	36
Suez	4	3	...	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	19	..	1
" Karachi	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	26	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain W M Sewell, cleared yesterday for Jedda, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Houghton, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 913 tons, Captain D Miller, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 107 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain R Samuel, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, Lieut F L Gordon as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain R Mackey, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta (3rd August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Howes, Miss Mullins, Mr F Noore, Mr C Kinnear, and 18 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain G K Wright, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col D Miller, Mr F D Parrott, Mr G W Bishop, Rev A H Sheldon and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Arroyo	3564	Samuel	China	4-9	Tata & Sons
C	King Arthur	1049	Henson	P Gulf	4-9	B & P S N Co
D	Sirdhana	2055	Bait	Karachi	4-9	M M & Co
E	LaSeyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	9-9	M Maritimes
F	Fernfield	2025	Coateon	Hull	12-9	J Mackintosh
G	Grosnover	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M's Government
H	& J Tennaserim					H M's Government
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
L	Mahanadi	1192	Adam			Shepherd & Co
M	Bahduri	1589	Keyser			Shepherd & Co
M	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
O	Colaba	1107	Manwaring	R S Port	5-9	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Mauritius	4-9	H C Cassum
Q	Ras Rowa	1810	Deason	Karachi		W & A Graham

Alongside of Magdala—Torpedo Boat No 14 ..... H M's Govt.

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahami	523	Ahmed	Bhownager	3-9	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	872		Not fixed		Do.
Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barbaro
5	Ganges	4256	Curry	London	5-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China	4-9	P & O S N Co
7	Kaisar-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2859	Mersa	Trieste	9-9	A H Lloyds
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1588	Brown	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ..... 762 Livingstone ..... Karachi ..... 3-9 M Mackenzie

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Peninsular ..... 4971 London ..... 21&6 O S N CoP-

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Chindwara (s)	Mackay	Calcutta, Aug 3.
4	Assyria (s)	Peck	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Nedjed (s)	Broady	Marseilles.
	Setes (s)	Weisskam	Zanzibar, &c.
	Arroyo (s)	Samuel	Japan, &c.
	Rosetta (s)	Wright	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Mobile, Miller, for Persian Gulf.
" Hispania, Abrey, for Liverpool, &c.
" Colaba, Sewell, for Jedda, &c.
" Okhla, Houghton, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kirby Hall, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 C. Apcar s ..... Olifent ..... Hongkong, Aug 13.
The Highfield sp ..... Stevenson ..... W. Hartlepool, May 23
Altair sp ..... Spille ..... Hamburg, June 1.
Bluebell bq ..... Reid ..... Algoa Bay, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30.—Steamers Commilla and Vadala; and ship Hereford.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—13½ cwts myrobollams, R J Rutnager.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—3 bales hides, 87 cwts aloes, 60 cwts indigo, and 50 cwts gum, Mollidina Lalljee; 70 bales hides and skins, The South Indian Export Co; 23 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 8½ cwts ivory, Moosa Abdoola; 10 bales skins, M Cassambhoy and Co; 2½ cwts peacockfeathers, C Essa and Co; 3 cwts preserves, H C Joosub.

FOR HULL.

Fernfield s—2,628 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—105 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 175 tons old iron, Essajee Mahomedally; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—4002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 83 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 200 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindisfarne s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Toospan and Co.
Africa s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ikbal s—2,520 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—60 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 625 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 399 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 153 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rosetta s—28 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 1 box gorurchandan, M M Essabhoy; 1 parcel cowbazar, B Esmail; 1 box cowbazar, D Mowjee; 10 chests opium, N Cassambhoy; 31 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 57 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 37 chests opium, N J Abraham; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 27 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 173 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 140 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 310 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 98 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rosetta s—1½ chest opium, F N Postwalla; 60½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 56 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 42 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 1 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 24 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham; 5 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

365-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Mowjeebhai Hirjee vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan—Tyebjee and Co—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

641-92—Tyabjee and Co for Pauper—Nathoo Toolsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.—Part heard

211-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mithibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee and Co.

328-95—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thucker Topun Heerjee and others—Hiralal & M.

Defended New Long Causes.

125-95—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

298-95—Payne G and S—Karim Nensey vs G K Bomricks and another—Crawford B and Co.

301-95—Little and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Foolchand Khooshaldas—Ardesir H and D.

308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjee-Wore—Bland and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

516-94—Payne G and S—Fazalbhoy Peeroo Mahomed vs The Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Co. Ld—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

216-95—Wadia and G—Madan Jootna vs Merwanjee Moty and Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

513-94—Little and Co—Narondas Tulsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co. Ld—Nanu and H—Part heard.

186-94—Bhaishunker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai vs Thakur Naronjee Kesowjee—Wadia and G.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

429-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M. and Payne G and S.

192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LICENSED VICTUALLER.—You can get a Glass of UNSOPHISTICATED LIQUOR at JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

OAKES & Co.'s CIGARS.—Gymkhanas, Empires, Beresfords, Supers, Mikados, Anglo-Indians, Golcondas, Sumatra Beehives, Indian Beehives, Dawsons and Favoritos. These Cigars are specially Manufactured for us by Messrs. Oakes & Co., of Madras. Arrangements have been made to supply us the same Fresh every Month.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, yesterday, between Byculla and Candewady, a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 200 in favour of Bhima Megha & Co. Finder will be Rewarded. Apply to BHIMA MEGHA & Co., Candewady Lane.

VINOLIA PERFUMES and SOAPS.—Perfumes Assorted per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3. Premier Vinolia Soap, per Box As. 15. Floral Soap, per Box Re. 1-2. Small Bottles of Vinolia Perfumes, at As. 4 each.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C," care of this Office.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. RE-OPENS in October.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been here on two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, G. M. Railway:—It is really [illegible] Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5 Postage, 4 annas.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 23rd Day of September, 1895, at 3 P.M.
To receive the Directors' and Auditors' reports for the year ending 31st December, 1894.
To confirm the election of the Directors appointed by the Board, and to elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To declare a dividend.
To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 10th, to Monday, the 23rd instant, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 4th September, 1895.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]
HAIG'S
"GLENLEVEN"
OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,
FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION,
Held in December, 1894.
JOHN HAIG & CO., LD.,
MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.
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HALLIDAY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions. Their Alliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superb ly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

THE price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities quoted by Reuter on Monday at 59 3-16 should have been wired as 59 13-16, which shows a decline of 3-16 per cent. from the last previous quotation through the same channel. This and other London Stock Exchange quotations, including Consols were unchanged yesterday; and Bar Silver was unaltered in value; but in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 66⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·90 dollars. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,340,000 quarters, or 260 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. The Wheat market on the other side was quiet yesterday, with White Delhi quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 4s. 8½d. per cent. ex-quay. Linseed was quoted at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4½d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d, for September deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for January February. The market closed firm; Suratr quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales being 7,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 5-16 cent per lb from Saturday's quotation (Monday having been a holiday) say to 8⅝ cents per lb.; while December Futures were quoted at 8·17 cents, the last quotations for September having been 7·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

A small business has been done to-day in our local market for the staple in both directions, the feeling having remained steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 250 bales Dhollera, at Rs. 195; and 100 bales Akote, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken 750 bales, made up of 250 Westerns, at Rs. 180; 200 each of Ujein, at Rs. 184½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small amount of export business having been reported in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,202	bales.
Wheat	1,768	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,488	,,
Gingellyseed	1,315	,,
Poppyseed	797	,,
Castorseed	578	,,
Rice	1,654	,,

FREIGHTS show no change. The Kirby Hall (s) ready to load, has been fixed for Dunkirk at 13s. 6d. and Liverpool at 13s. to 17s. ber ton, according to cargo, and has engaged thereat about three-fourth's of her requirements. A late September loading steamer for Antwerp has filled up at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-8d. forward; and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the business passing either way has been very limited. A few ready Bills at 1s. 1 13-32d. is all that has been reported; and for Bank remittance at our quotations there has been no enquiry, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 7-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 do.	141½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107¾ for cash, and 107 7-16 for the settlement, and advanced ⅛ per cent. on those quotations in the course of the day; but the rise was afterwards lost, and opening rates were again named at closing, in both positions.

SHARES.—There has again been little movement in this market to-day and quotations generally are steady at previous rates; but in Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 30, in Bombay United; of Rs. 25, in Chitta; of Rs. 20 each in Alliance and Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10, in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each, in David and Oriental; while Morarji Goculdass have advanced Rs. 5. In Press shares Fort have advanced Rs. 15; Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank shares are Re. 1 lower; Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 15, say, to Rs. 1,455 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107⅛ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 13-16
Bar Silver	30 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 4.

French Mail steamer Oceans, from Aden, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 2nd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	34	6	1	41
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	3,767	836	36	4,639
Total for 8 weeks	4,367	936	46	5,349
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	272	33	3	308
Per mile of Ry do.	16	2	.....	18
Total to corresponding date do.	2,651	1,129	27	3,807

Increase for the week ... Rs. 402
Ditto to date ... ,, 1,542

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 31st August, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,47,940	Rs. 2,30,580	Rs. 4,587	Rs. 3,83,107
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	3,65,532

Increase ... Rs. 17,575

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	77·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COUR PALAIS—August 29, at Dharwar, the wife of Burton S Cour Palais, Coffee Planter, of a daughter.

DRURY—August 26, at Murree, the wife of Major F M Drury, 30th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—August 27, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Georgina, the wife of Edward Francis Ainslie.

NORTH—August 24, at Mooltan, Sub-Conductor S W North, Commissariat Department, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

THE fatal disturbance at Dhulia materially differs from the riots with which during the last two or three years we have become sadly familiar in the Bombay Presidency, because, although originating in religious fanaticism, it was not an affray between contending sectaries, but was an attack by a section of the community upon the chief representative of Government in the district and on those under his authority. Although the accounts of the occurrence that have reached Bombay are conflicting, there are some points upon which all versions are agreed, and which are therefore open to comment at this stage. There are many debateable questions of detail, upon which judgment must be reserved until enquiry has been made by a properly constituted tribunal, but the main facts regarding this further disturbance of the peace of the Presidency are not matters of conjecture, are not questions affecting the credibility of such witnesses as have already come forward. The apportionment of blame for the sad events of Sunday last must be left to the decision of a properly-constituted tribunal based upon the facts placed before it, and comments made at this stage must be regarded merely as suggestions as to the line of enquiry that should be pursued. An attack upon the principal representative of the Crown in a Collectorate, and one which might have cost him his life, is so serious a matter that it cannot be allowed to pass over without the most searching investigation not only as to its perpetrators and the motives by which they were actuated, but also as to whether adequate measures were taken to prevent a breach of peace. It is easy to prophesy after the event, and hence the first point that strikes the observer on the facts of the case so far as they have been disclosed is the absence of special police arrangements, for although there were plain indications of an approaching storm, there is nothing to show that a single extra policeman was drafted into the town. The outburst of August 24 which signalled the approaching storm, consisted of a free fight between Hindus and Mahomedans, in consequence of the former playing music when passing a mosque. Although no one seems to have been seriously hurt the fracas led the District Superintendent with the approval of the Collector, Mr. Cumine, to issue a notification that on the day of the installation of Gunpatis, Hindu processionists should only play soft music when passing by the musjid. But what the public are asking is, Did the disturbance lead Mr. Cumine to apply to Government for a re-inforcement of the police force? Whether he did so or not, he must have looked forward to the coming Gunpati day with a good deal of anxiety, for the Mahomedans gave manifest tokens of displeasure that such a concession should be made to the Hindus. This fact is a suggestive commentary on the argument contained in the letter which some months ago was addressed to Government by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to the effect that "if certain classes object to street processions passing by their public places of worship with music while they are engaged in worship, this feeling should be respected not by forbidding all music at all times while passing those places but by stopping all loud and noisy music, likely to disturb worship during prescribed hours of worship." The Sabha asked Government to make this distinction between loud and soft music the basis of a general line of action, leaving the district officers only "a very limited margin of discretion" in the matter, but Government declined to take this advice. The wisdom of this decision is illustrated by the proof afforded by Sunday's sanguinary riot that, as we said when the suggestion was first made, the distinction elaborated by the Sabha between loud and soft music is a distinction without a difference where excited sectaries are concerned.

So vexed were the Mahomedans of Dhulia with a concession exactly following the lines laid down with so much assurance by an association which prides itself on its knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people, that at the eleventh hour they appealed unto Cæsar. On Sunday morning, a few hours before the procession was to take place they wired to Lord Sandhurst, declaring that they were oppressed and "humbly soliciting" that orders should be issued "for stopping every *baja* of Hindu processions at all times before mosques." They added "arrangements like other cities are solicited." Government very rightly declined to interfere upon an *ex-parte* representation sent in at so late a period as to leave absolutely no time for investigations to be made. The appeal of the petitioners should certainly have been forwarded as soon after Mr. Cumine's order permitting soft music was promulgated as possible. Even if it be admitted for the sake of argument that the telegram to Lord Sandhurst at the last moment was justifiable, there were practical difficulties in the way of revoking at that stage a decree which had been issued some days earlier. It is no easy matter to make a throng of excited devotees understand when they have already started in procession that an order of the *Sirkar* permitting them to play soft music when passing the places of worship of other communities has been revoked. It is very doubtful whether if such a revocation had been made it would have been sufficiently understood by the processionists to be obeyed. Mr. Cumine who was evidently expecting trouble, headed the Ganpati procession, together with some native officials. But this moral suasion of the people to refrain from violence was without effect. According to non-Mahomedan accounts of the event, when the first mosque was reached stones were thrown and a party of Mahomedans came out, and requested the Collector to order the processionists to stop the music. Of course Mr. Cumine could not stultify himself in this manner, and declined to accede to the request. At the same time he appealed to the Mussalmans in their own language and manner, to preserve order. But his appeals and remonstrances were in vain; he was actually dragged from his horse, and attacked with sticks and stones; and other officials were also severely assaulted. Mr. Cumine seems to have succeeded in escaping from the mob, but as they continued to attack the officials they were fired at by the small body of armed police present, and a number of people were killed, and others dangerously injured. The mob speedily dispersed upon receiving this baptism of fire, and order was restored. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to Mr. Cumine's under-rating in the first instance the circumstances making for a breach of the peace no one will deny that he acted with great presence of mind and courage when the storm had burst. Although he was badly injured and had undergone the excitement of an escape from being killed by a mob, he rode through the town for many hours restoring confidence, and doing everything in his power to prevent a recrudescence of disorder.

It is but just to the Mahomedans implicated in this defiance of Mr. Cumine's authority and murderous attack upon him to point out that according to the information that has reached Bombay they were led by a worthless fellow who, there is reason to believe, was actuated by other motives beside those arising from zeal for the faith. This man, Makhan by name, is a havildar in the Forest Department, who owing to repeated misconduct has been reduced. This punishment vexed him greatly, and it is alleged that he threatened to murder the Forest Officer if he was not reinstated. However that may be, it is certain he was the ringleader in the doings of Sunday evening last. If his desire was to foment the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedans of Dhulia, he could scarcely have found better material to work upon for this purpose in the whole Presidency. In explanation of this remark it should be explained that Dhulia was but a village when the Peshawar country came into the occupation of the British. Since then, owing mainly to the development of the cotton and linseed trades its progress has been most rapid, and its population has increased both by natural growth and by immigration. Rather more than twenty years ago a colony of Mahomedans from Allahabad, Lucknow, and Benares settled at Dhulia, having left their own homes on account of poverty. They have mainly supported themselves by weaving cloths of fine texture and selling them, often at a lower rate than the local merchants. Under these circumstances it is easy to understand that the presence of these people to the town has for years tended to accentuate the differences existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and thus the work of the mischief-maker was made easy. These are some of the main considerations which will have to be dealt with in the enquiry. Judging from past experience it may reasonably be hoped that members of both communities away from the scene of the disorder will exercise calmness and self-restraint in expressing their opinions as to where responsibility rests, and that what has happened in the northern limit of the Presidency Proper will not disturb the good relationships existing between Hindus and Mahomedans elsewhere. There are several features of the events of Sunday last, which will give the Dhulia riot an unenviably unique position in the history of the religious disturbances, which, spreading to Western India from the North, have troubled us in the Bombay Presidency of late years.

WE may learn from our neighbours, and though Bombay may think it humiliating to be asked to consider the ways of the North-West Provinces and be wise, a perusal of the new report from the Excise Commissioner of those Provinces will prove instructive. It seems that within the past twelve months the modified distillery system has been entirely abolished. This is a reform which the Board, as well as Mr. Stoker, have steadily advocated during the last three years. The area covered by the system was only 3,711 square miles last year, and this year the whole of it has been transferred to the ordinary distillery system. There has been no change in the total area comprised in the farming and outstill systems; but 1,071 square miles have been transferred from the farming to the outstill system. The transfers made have, we are told, been followed by an increase of revenue, notwithstanding that the number of distilleries has been reduced from thirty-nine to thirty-five. Every effort is being made to close distilleries which are not deemed absolutely necessary, and it is pointed out that the maintenance of a considerable establishment at a place like Roorkee, which is within twenty-five miles by road and railway of Saharanpur, is especially undesirable. The increase in the strength of issue of liquor, the enhanced distillery fees, and the restriction of the octroi on raw materials, which has recently been ordered, should facilitate the closure of outlying distilleries, as well as of some of the smaller distilleries at head-quarters. The total real receipts from all sources exceeded those of the previous year by 5·3 per cent., and are the highest on record. The total charges at the same time fell by Rs. 58,294 from Rs. 1,91,801 to Rs. 1,33,507, but this was almost entirely due to the cessation of payment of discount on the sale of opium. The fact that the total excise income for the year is the highest on record is accepted as the more satisfactory, inasmuch as in recent years all the changes effected have been in the direction of the discouragement of intoxicants. The revenue from chandul shops has been abandoned, the taxation of spirits has been increased, the excise on opium has been raised, and the number of shops for the sale of spirits and drugs has been carefully restricted in accordance with the requirements of the population. During the last few years the different branches of the excise administration of the North-West Provinces have been submitted to a stringent scrutiny, and it is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, a matter for congratulation that so few serious blemishes, which it is within the power of the Local Government to remedy, have been pointed out. He does not say there is not still ample room for improvement, but that improvement will take place on the lines already laid down, and will be largely in detail.

FURTHER native views on the Chinese massacres have reached us in addition to those which were quoted the other day. The *Sin-wen-pao*, an influential Chinese journal, finds excuses for the rioters, and is at great pains to do so. When, says our Celestial contemporary, the Japanese took possession of our territory and our army was constantly defeated, the foreigners said it would be a good lesson to the Chinese. But, on the contrary, riot after riot has broken out, and they are all much more serious than heretofore. By the treaties, the missionaries are entitled to reside in the interior and to have protection, but the ignorant people will not obey the Imperial order, but have, on the contrary, tortured poor kind-hearted missionaries with the greatest cruelty. Their idea in acting thus, the *Sin* declares, is to wipe away the disgrace on the nation. When the Kiangsi riots took place Sin Wen-ching was Governor, and as the people were then acting from the same motive, he prohibited the officials from punishing the people, telling his subordinates: "The foreigners have been in our country for a long time against our will, and we should now allow the people to take revenge. You, officials, need not trouble yourselves, as I will myself punish all crime committed." He took the blame, and afterwards petitioned for punishment, but as he was in favour at court, he was not punished for the faithful action of the people. "This time also the people are acting for faithful reasons, and so cannot be called mobs, but they are stupid to mix up with the mobs." Naturally the *Sin-wen-pao* urges the foreign Governments to abstain from pressing their claims for reparation, urging that they will do the country more harm than good, and by arousing the spirit of resentment, render it impossible for Christian missionaries of any nationality to return to the country.

THE Home papers tell us that the Treasury authorities are beginning to discover that Sir William Harcourt's Death Duties Act is resulting in loss rather than gain to revenue. When the measure was on the legislative anvil Sir William was warned that its provisions were so severe that subterfuge and evasion would be the inevitable result. And this is precisely what is happening. Sir William's reply to all opposition was that owners of realty would not divest themselves of their possessions during their life-time. But here he was mistaken. The Edinburgh paper to hand by the mail gives a remarkable instance in which the owner of a very extensive property in the north of England, and the bearer of a great historic title, has divested himself of his life interests, and has invested his eldest son with the ownership. There are, it seems, no means by which such an act of renunciation can be proscribed. The result will be in this particular instance that the State, instead of gaining anything from Sir William Harcourt's scheme, will suffer a substantial loss. This particular case is considered the most dangerous challenge the Act of last year has yet received; but it is said to be a matter of common knowledge among conveyancing lawyers that the cases are accumulating every day. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to consider whether this condition of things should be left without some attempt at a remedy, or whether the duties shall not be so reduced as to render it unnecessary or unprofitable to resort to practices of the kind. If they remain as they are, instead of the revenues benefiting by Sir William Harcourt's measure, they will suffer.

AN interesting debate may be anticipated at to-morrow's meeting of the University Senate on Mr. Justice Ranade's motion that candidates failing at any University examination but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination; candidates passing under this provision not to be classed. Dr. Bahadurji will move as an amendment that the excuse from re-examination should only apply to those who have obtained in the particular subject not less than 15 per cent. above the minimum number of marks required to pass. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimlal Setalwad desires to restrict the privilege to examinations in Law, Medicine, or Engineering, and to make the proviso that in the case of the L. M. and S. Examination the candidate must have obtained at least 50 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable. The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak will move as another amendment that the candidates to be excused must obtain the minimum number of aggregate marks on the whole, and where such minimum is not fixed at least 30 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable.

DR. NUSSERWANJEE FAKIRJEE SURVEYOR, M.A., M.D., who was specially sent to England at Government expense to study bacteriology, &c., is expected to return to Bombay at the end of next month.

RECENTLY, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, a consignment of breech blocks and Martini actions for cabines were landed at the Sule Pagoda Wharf ex the steamer Acanthus consigned to the Rangoon Arsenal, and in some mysterious way the cases containing them disappeared. The River Police were communicated with and a few days ago they found 53 of those blocks in the possession of two Burmese men and a woman who were arrested. The explanation they gave to the police was that they found the blocks embedded in the mud off King's Point. The prisoners were taken there and they pointed out the place where they said they had found the missing articles. On further search 19 more blocks were picked up in that locality on last Saturday and two more on Sunday. The accused were thereupon released and Mr. McManus is making searching enquiries to ascertain how the blocks got to King's Point. The blocks and actions that were recovered were undamaged, the oil on them preserving them.

WE are enabled to make an interesting announcement, writes the *Englishman*, with reference to the development of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in accordance with the arrangement which has been arrived at with the Secretary of State. The construction of the Sini-Midnapur line to Howrah has now been settled, and in addition the company is to be entrusted with the working of the East Coast line between Cuttack and Vizanagram. When these extensions have been carried out the total mileage covered by the railway will be nearly 1,500 miles. The only drawback to this plan is that it leaves the hands of the Directors too full to carry out, at least for the present, the projected opening up of Sambulpur to railway communication. It is impossible to do everything at once, however, and after allowing a reasonable time for the completion of the present undertaking, the less important, although highly desirable Cuttack-Puri-Sambulpur line will doubtless be put in hand.

THE Koomartoli tragedy has been seized by one of the local native theatrical companies as a fitting subject for dramatisation. "Rakta Ganga or the "Pool of Blood" is the title of a new after-piece, which was put on the boards at a Calcutta theatre on Saturday evening.

THE Board of Trade Inquiry Court has suspended the certificates of the master and chief officer of the steamer which caused the collision wherein Colonel Conway-Gordon lost his life. The court said the cause of the collision was the steamer's reckless navigation at full speed in a dense fog, with no look out.

AN Admiralty Court held at Bremerhaven to inquire into the causes of the Elbe disaster gave judgment on the 10th ult. They found Craig, the mate of the Crathie, guilty of quitting the bridge for wholly inadequate reasons just before the collision. The court held the captain of the Crathie exempt from blame for not having attempted to rescue the Elbe passengers, inasmuch as the damage to his own vessel was of a disastrous kind. The judgment concluded with warm praise of the rescues by the smack Wildflower.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg telegram it is expected that a section of the trans-Siberian Railway between the river Obi and Krasnovodsk will be finished by the end of the autumn. The section connecting Krasnovodsk and the Western Siberian line will then be constructed. Severe drought prevails in South Russia. The summer crops are seriously affected. The Russians propose to build a permanent railway bridge across the Oxus in connection with the Trans-Caspian Railway.

A RUSSIAN scientific expedition, under M. Roborofsky, reached Karlik in the Lob Nor region in April, having mapped nearly five hundred square miles: and proposed going to Southern Nanshan, north-west of Kokonor.

THE *North German Gazette* believes the year 1895 will be an epoch in the history of the British Indian Empire. The occupation of the whole Peninsula from Cape Comorin to Chitral is England's duty; to bridge all the rivers to Chitral and strongly fortify Kila Drosh.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RETENTION OF CHITRAL.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. MACLEAN AND TAXATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

On going into Committee on the Indian Estimates in the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Henry Fowler protested against the decision of the Government to retain Chitral. The decision of the late Government, he said, was based on the advice of Sir Donald Stewart and other eminent officers who dwelt on the difficulties of building a road, which would create a permanent danger. Sir Henry said that the late Government had been advised that the occupation would involve an addition of ten thousand men to the Indian Army, and he urged England to keep her plighted word not to take the country.

Mr. J. M. Maclean moved the following resolution, viz., "the House views with apprehension the continual increase of the burdens on Indian tax-payers through annexations," but at the same time he admitted that the Government must now retain Chitral.

Mr. Bhownuggree seconded the resolution, while he approved the action in Chitral. The resolution would, he said, show Indians that the House disfavours further burdens being placed upon them.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said though the Indian Government were absolutely unanimous in favour of the occupation of Chitral, Mr. Fowler sent a peremptory order to them to reverse their policy, and never asked for alternative proposals. The present Government, his Lordship said, had largely acted on the views of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and they found if they abandoned Chitral they must also abandon Gilgit. The Indian Government had stated that the occupation would only involve the provision of a few troops for the intermediate district, and believed the retention would only cost thirteen thousand pounds.

Sir William Harcourt said the Indian Government Despatch of 8th May admitted that the building of a road for the defence of the frontier would involve expenses, which it was desirable to avoid. The decision of the present Government, Sir William said, was based on this Despatch, merely surmising that an amicable agreement with the natives would protect the road.

The resolution was eventually negatived; 137 members voting against and 28 for it.

THE SHAHZADA'S DEPARTURE.

His Highness the Shahzada departed for Paris, to-day, and was escorted to Victoria Station in full state. He met with a great reception at Dover. The forts fired the usual salute.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

His Highness the Shahzada was received on his arrival in Paris by the attachés from the British Embassy. He will stay three days at the Grand Hotel.

His Highness, in replying to the address presented to him at Dover, said he believed the Alliance between Afghanistan and England would be of long duration.

In conclusion he added that he retained the most pleasant remembrances of his visit to England.

THE COMMAND IN EGYPT.

It is officially announced that General Charles Knowles has been appointed to the Command of the British Forces in Egypt.

General Sir Redvers Buller will retain his appointment as Adjutant-General to the forces in England for a further period of two years.

THE HANGING OF A BRITISH TRADER AT CONGO.

The Congo State has forwarded to Lord Salisbury the full papers regarding the hanging of an English trader, of the name of Stokes, by Congo officers, on a charge of selling arms to the natives.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

After the debate on Chitral in the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. E. Stanhope raised the question of the Indian Cotton Duties.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said that her Majesty's Government were bound to see fair-play between the rival parties, and it was impossible to undertake to repeal the duties, taking the earliest possible view of the condition of the Indian Finances.

THE CRICKET CHAMPION COUNTY.

Surrey comes out as the champion in county cricket for the past season by thirteen points, Lancashire being second with ten points, and Yorkshire third with seven points.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER IN INDIA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

It is now decided that the Principal Medical Officer visits the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following is the final programme of the Commander-in-Chief's tour, as revised, who will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp. He leaves Simla, on Friday, 1st November, proceeding to Karachi, and then goes by sea to Bombay, arriving on the 7th at Baroda, on the 9th at Ahmedabad, on the 11th at Deesa, on the 13th at Palanpur, on the 16th, proceeding from Ajmere, on the 23rd reaches Mhow, on the 26th Deolali, on the 28th Poona, on the 1st December Secunderabad, on the 6th Bellary, on the 12th Bangalore, on the 14th Mysore, on the 19th Ootacamund, on the 22nd Trichinopoly, on the 25th Madras, on the 28th proceeding by sea to Calcutta, where he will arrive on the 2nd January, by the British India steamer Manora.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, officiating Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is to be made permanent Military Secretary.

Colonel Elles, officiating Quarter-Master-General, will be appointed Brigadier-General, Peshawar District, Colonel Ian Hamilton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, succeeding Colonel Elles as Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Watkis will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Duff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. These appointments have just received official sanction.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

Colonel Ian Hamilton Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, succeeds Colonel Elles as Deputy-Quarter-Master General at Head-Quarters.

THE CHITRAL DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The Secretary of State's despatch regarding Chitral, dated 15th August, has reached the Government of India, but the blue-book will not arrive until next week; meanwhile a further reduction in the Chitral Relief Force has been ordered in it.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANDAHAR.

It is reported in Kabul that the Amir has lately sent orders to Kandahar regarding Sardar Nasrullah's appointment to the Governorship of that province, on his return from Europe. It is believed, however, that the Shahzada will be summoned to Kabul before taking up the permanent duties of the post.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FRONTIER TROOPS.

The Government of India will at once take into consideration the scheme providing for the re-distribution of troops along the North-West Frontier with a view to meeting the demands on the Indian garrison made by the retmaining troops in Chitral.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

The following are the details of the ceremony of the installation of the young Mehtar by Sir George Robertson, at a durbar, held on the 2nd instant:—Shortly before the hour fixed for the durbar there was a smart shower of rain, which was looked upon as a good omen by the Chitralis. Sir George Robertson started from the Political Officer's house at 6-30 in the afternoon, accompanied by the British officers of the garrison, with an escort of the Guides Cavalry, and rode towards the fort, near which he dismounted on being met by the Mehtar, with whom he proceeded to his seat in the durbar, under a salute of eleven guns. The 25th Punjab Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour. The durbar was held in an open space outside the gate of the fort. Sir George Robertson and the Mehtar seated themselves on a raised dais, the British and Native officers of the garrison being on the right, while on the left were successive rows of princes, nobles, and headmen, numbering about 270, beyond these again was a large concourse of Chitralis, forming one of the largest assemblies yet seen in Chitral. Sir George Robertson read his speech most impressively in English, it being translated to the durbaris by Khan Saib Abdul Hakim. After this Sir George Robertson formally declared Shuja-ul-Mulk as the Mehtar of Chitral, in the name of the Maharaja of Kashmir as Suzerain, asking those present to welcome him to the throne, and expressing a hope for the future prosperity of the reign. Sir George Robertson then spread a valuable silk choga over the shoulders of the Mehtar as a sign of the installation. The British officers then came forward and congratulted the Mehtar, khillats having been presented to the Mehtar and the princes and leading men of Chitral. The durbar came to an end by the guns firing a heavy fusillade in the Mehtar's honour.

Sir George Robertson left Chitral for Simla on the 3rd instant.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The Poona Flower Show was opened by Lady Sandhurst, this evening, at the Council Hall. The Show was better than last year. The principal show in the exhibition was the table decorations, for which seven ladies competed. Mrs. Pottinger's table was admired very much. Mrs. Heeramaneck and Mrs. Scannell were awarded the most prizes in Poona. For public gardens in Poona, the Bund Gardens won the first prize, and Council Hall the second.

The following is the list of the prize-winners:—The Honourable the Chief of Kurundwad's prize for twelve cut roses was awarded, first, Mrs. O'Sulliwan, and second, Ebrahimbhoy Kurimbhoy; Surgeon-Major General Webb's prizes for six cut roses, first, to Mrs. Heeramaneek, and second, to Ebrahimbhoy; for single cut roses, first, to Mrs. Humphrey, and, second, Mr. Naegamwalla; Mr. Nowrojee Cama's prizes for twelve cut dahlia's, first, to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and, second, Mr. N. P. Cama; Colonel Humphrey's prizes for twelve cut geraniums, first, to Colonel Seppings, and, second, Mrs. Pottinger; Messrs. Cursetjee and Son's prizes for twelve cut asters, first, to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and, second, Dr. Graham; the Honorable Mr. Little's prizes for twelve cut zinnias, first, to Mr. Naegamwala, and, second, Mrs. Heeramaneck; Mr. Bromley's prizes for the best collection of cut flowers, first, to Mrs. Thompson, and, second, Miss Clayton; the Honourable Mr. Nugent's prize for basket cut flowers, arranged by a lady, first, to Miss Laville, and, second, Miss Norman; Mrs. Curtis' prizes for basket cut flowers, arranged by a mallee, first, to Mrs. Vidal's, second, Mr. Selby's, and, third, to Government House malees; Mrs. Scannell's prizes for buttonhole, first, to Mr. Bromley's, and, second, to Mr. Crowe's malees; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee's prizes for a vase of flowers, arranged by a lady, first, to Mrs. Mollison, and, second, Miss Bailey, and, third, to Mrs. Pottinger; Mr. Crowe's prizes for hand bouquet, arranged by a lady, first, to Mrs. Pottinger, second, Mrs. Davidson, and, third, Miss Tapsell; the Honourable Mr. Vidal's prizes for a bunch of wild flowers, first, to Miss Tapsell, and second, Mr. Naegamwalla; Lord Sandhurst's prizes for dinner table decorations for eight persons, arranged by a lady, first, to Mrs. Pottinger, second, Miss Bromley, and, third, Mrs. Locke; Mr. Monteath's prizes for dinner table decorations, arranged by a butler, first, to General Curtis' butler, and, second, Mr. Liquesne butler. General Blundell's prizes for twelve roses in pots, first, to Karimbhoy Ebrahim, second, Mrs. Scannell, and, third, Mr. Bromley; Consul-General Schmucker's prizes for six roses in pots, first, to Kurimbhoy, second, Mrs. Scannell, and third, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Surgeon-Major Turnbull's prizes for a single rose, first, to Mrs. Scannell, and, second, Sir Jamsetjee; General Nairne's prizes for a group of ornamental plants, not to exceed twenty in number, different varieties, first, Mrs. Heeramanek, and, second, Sir Jamsetjee; Sir Jamsetjee's prizes for a group of colours, not less than fifteen varieties, first, to Mrs. Mollison, second, Sir Jamsetjee, and, third, Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Khumbatta; Aga Khan's prizes for foliage plants, first, to Mrs. Heeramank, and, second, Narayandas Dwarkadas; Sultan Abdul Aziz's prizes, first, to Mrs. Scannell, and, second, Mrs. Heeramanek; Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s prizes, first, to Narayandas, and, second, Mrs. Heeramanek; Mr. Narayandas Dwarkadas' prizes, first, to Mrs. Scannell, and, second, Sir Jamseljee; Maharajah of Akalkot's prizes for caladiums, first, to Mrs. Heeramanek, and, second, Mrs. Mollison; Mr. Bomanjee Patel's prizes for begonias, first, to Kurimbhoy; and, second, Mr Heeramanek; Mr. Wadia's prizes for alocacus, first, Mr. Narayandas, and second, Mrs. Scannell; Honourable Ranchodlal's prizes, first, to Veterinary-Surgeon Gillespie, and, second, Mrs. Heeramaneck; Colonel Godfrey's prize for the finest foliage plant in the exhibition, first, to Mr. Crowe, and, second, Mr. Narayandas Dwarkadas. Mr. Silcock's prizes for ferns, first, to Mrs. Blundell, second, Mr. Bromley, and, third, Mrs. Scannell; Sir Jamsetjee's prizes for the collection of flowering plants, first, to Mrs. Heeramanek, second, Sir Jamsetjee, and, third, Mrs. Scannell; Mr. Bootee's prizes for geraniums, first, to Mrs. Blundell, and, second, Mrs. Heeramaneck; Begum of Murshidabad's prizes for dahlias, first, Sir Jamsetjee, and, second, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Dr. Lisboa's prizes for ivy geraniums, first, to Mrs. Heeramaneck, and, second, Mrs. Scannell; Mr. Balkrishna Sayanna's prizes for flowering begonias, first, to Mrs. Blundell, and, second, Mr. Lequesne. Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy Mudliar's prize for the finest plant in flower in the exhibition was awarded to Mr. Crowe. There were no other competitors.

CRICKET: POONA PARSEES *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

A cricket match was played, at Ganeshkhind, between the Poona Parsees and the home team. The Parsees won the match by 30 runs, according to the result of the first innings. Ganeshkhind went in first and made 60 runs, of which Heaton made 22, and Heneage 12, the rest being minor scores. The Parsees made 90 runs in their first innings, of which Virjee, not out, made 50, and Pestonjee Chinoy 17. As time was left, the home team went in for their second innings, and made 89 runs. It is creditable to the Poona Parsees, who are all youngsters, to have defeated such a strong team.

BALL AT THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment gave a ball, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club. The building and the compound were brilliantly lightedup, and the hall was beautifully decorated. Nearly four hundred guests were present.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The second match of the Harris Football Tournament were held, to-day, on the Gymkhana ground. There was again an immense crowd of spectators gathered as on the former occasion. The first match was between two regiments, stationed at Poona—the Yorkshire Light Infantry vs. Loyal North Lancashire. The latter team played a scientific game. Their combination was better than the former. In the first half time Lancashire made two goals, while Yorkshire did nothing. During the rest half-time Yorkshire played better, but their backs were not so good as Lancashire. Another goal was now added by Lancashire, who won by three goals to *nil*. The next match was between the Royal Irish Rifles vs. Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Irish defending from the Council Hall side, while the Durhams were near the pavilion. The Durhams were much superior than the Irish. They had game all through the first half time. The play was not exciting, but during the remaining time the Royal Irish kicking the ball all sides, one of the player came to grief. The Durhams won the match by five goals to *nil*.

THE CROFT CASE.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

Mr. Pratt, District Judge, Alipore, delivered judgment to-day, in an appeal presented by Mr. Croft from a judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, finding him guilty, under Section 53 of the Excise Act, of manufacturing excisable articles without license; and, under Section 61, of having in his possession a larger quantity of exciseable articles than the law allows a private individual. The Judge admitted the appeal under Section 53, and confirmed the conviction under Section 61. The fine inflicted under Section 53 is directed to be refunded.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

On Tuesday night four privates of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, stationed at Rangoon, went a boating about midnight, on the Royal Lakes. Through some accident, yet unexplained, the boat got upset in deep water, and two of the four privates were drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully concur with the views expressed by your correspondent "S. F. M.," in your issue of Tuesday last. It is strange, that though Mr. Davur rendered very useful assistance to his side behind the sticks in the match played between the Parsee XI. and the XVI. Colts on the 10th and 11th days of August last, he was not even taken in the match played against the Kathiawar team. None can deny that his splendid performance behind the wickets, and the catches made by him filled all the spectators with great admiration. Mr. Guzdar, no doubt, proved of little service to his side during the recent Presidency Match, he having left two catches on the very first day of the match, the easy chances given by Mr. Poore and Mr. Greig. Had it not been for his loose fielding the Parsees would have made a better stand. Be it said to the credit of Mr. Davur that he would not have failed so miserably as Mr. Guzdar. Moreover, the fact that Mr. Guzdar committed many faults behind the wickets during the Kathiawar match ably substantiates my honest suggestion. I think the selection committee ought not to do such kind of injustice to this young man but must give him a fair trial if not in the return match with the Presidency, but in any of the matches that may be played hereafter. In all respects both in batting and wicket-keeping Mr. Davur is better than Mr. Guzdar, the former being a steady and straight bat and the latter merely a slogger. And the Parsee team is more in want of a nice steady bat than such mere sloggers.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 4. S. B.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There cannot be two opinions about your kindness and sense of justice and fair-play in giving a corner to most of your correspondents. I trust you will allow me to give out my thoughts and opinions, which have been generally accepted amongst the majority of Parsee cricketers:—

First, as to the question of umpires. Your correspondents seem to argue somewhat in the following fashion. That the Parsees should insist on bringing in a Parsee umpire, because Mr. Usborne was a bad judge on the spot with all his qualifications as a first-class cricketer, that his decisions were not altogether impartial, and so on. I have nothing to say against Mr. Usborne; but even if such is the case, why hang John Nokes for the guilt of Thomas Stiles! Did the Parsee umpire, I mean Dr. Macdonald, commit any impardonable blunders or in any way betray the trust that was reposed in him? Against Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Barnes, and such other good judges your correspondent "M. M. S." has nothing to say, and it is therefore difficult to understand why he in the same breath blames the Parsees for not bringing an umpire from amongst themselves. But have the Englishmen ever said no to Mr. Patel's proposal to them to bring a Parsee umpire in any one of these Presidency matches? For aught I know Mr. Patel who is a shrewd diplomatist has not thought it fit to make such a proposal after the conduct the Gymkhana displayed during one of these nineties. He has considered it more advisable to give them "a painted wooden toy which cost him very little to buy, but which pleased the Englishmen much by its attractiveness." Surely the Englishmen, considering the high opinion in which most of them hold Mr. Tapia, could not possibly have refused to accept him, if Mr. Patel had ever proposed his name.

With regard to the selection of the Parsee team the only assailable point in the armour, which your correspondents seem to detect, is the inclusion of Billimoria and Guzdar. But the committee have made their selection according to the principle of election, followed by all first-class cricketers. The Parsees had only three bowlers, Writer, Mistry, and Bapasola. A fourth was wanting and their choice fell on Billimoria, and that the choice was not wholly bad is evident from the performance of this young man, which though not creditable, was at least highly satisfactory under the circumstances. And as for poor Guzdar it must be remembered that in a first-class match the service of a good wicket-keeper is a "sine qua non" and in the absence of Messrs. Cooper and Kanga a good "wicket-keeper" was indispensable, no matter how ill he bowled or played. Thus it is plain that the attack made by "S F. M." on the Parsee committee with Mr. Tata at its head is groundless and in bad taste, and his apology in yesterday's issue of your paper certainly very vulgar.

And lastly, as regards Mr. Sinclair's throws. Yes Mr. Sinclair throws, because the Parsees have lost the match. And if Mr. Sinclair is a thrower what is a bowler? The task of distinguishing legitimate bowling from a doubtful delivery is indeed very difficult. And considering the caution and deliberation with which no less an expert than Lord Harris pronounced upon the bowling of Mody, which to many appeared to be obvious throwing, it is really funny to read the sweeping and wholesale condemnation of Mr. Sinclair by most of your correspondents. But fools rush in where angels fear to tread. The Parsees have lost the match because they have trusted too far in drawing upon their old form. Nowadays they don't practise with the same zeal that they used to do. And if in the return match they make an equally miserable show, I am afraid Lord Harris will have to reconsider the advisableness of inviting a Parsee team to England, which I hear he intends to do in May next.

Sept. 4. M. B.

AN important experiment is being made with the object of reclaiming the vast extent of waste marsh land in the Delta of the Danube between St. George's and the Sulina branches. An Anglo-Dutch syndicate has been formed, and a tract of marsh land on the St. George's branch just opposite Mahmoudieh has been enclosed by dykes, cleared of reeds, ploughed, and sown for various experimental crops. About 1,000 acres have been thus cleared at a cost of about 5*l*. per acre, and some 500 acres of very promising-looking crops, principally colza, are at this moment covering what was a few months ago a reedy waste. On the other hand, on account of the unusually high floods, the waters of the Danube have risen to within a couple of feet of the top of the dykes, and it depends on the further rise of the river whether the experiment will prove a success. If it does, it seems probable, Consul-General Troller says, that many thousands of acres will ultimately be added to the cultivable area of the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SERIES of daring dacoities is reported from the Ferozepore district. The suspected dacoits came from the Native State of Faridkot, and the round to Ludhiana is now patrolled by mounted constables.

A MAN named C. A. Campbell has been arrested at Kassaulli, charged by Ball, Hobson and Co. with embezzling the monies and stealing the property of the firm.

THE Waziristan Honours' List is remarkable for the omission of Colonel Turner's name, though his staff have received their full reward, a C. B. falling to Lieutenant-Colonel Mason.

A EUROPEAN named Butcher has been sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore to imprisonment for a year and a half for personating Major Campbell, and defrauding a number of shopkeepers and others. Before his capture Butcher found his way to Delhi, where he called himself Major Cubitt and endeavoured to sell tickets of a bogus St. Leger Lottery Sweep.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER, in his review of the administration of the Souhern Shan States for last year, calls special attention to the excellent work done by Mr. Litster in constructing the track between Taungyi and Kengtung. Orders for the construction of the mule track were received by wire at the end of March. On the 5th April, Mr. Litster, with all the subordinates and coolies and craftsmen and dynamite he could collect, left Taungyi to commence work. By the 13th June the work was practically complete. Of course Mr. Litster could not have accomplished such a feat without receiving assistance in men and supplies along the route, and the Shan Chiefs, especially the Kengtung Sawbwa, seem to have been uncommonly helpful: but without extraordinary energy on Mr. Litster's part, the work could not have been carried through in so incredibly short a time. As Mr. Hildebrand, the Superintendent of the Shan States says: "The work, for the time of the year and with the slender staff and material at his command at such short notice was a gigantic one, and to have accomplished it successfully is a record."

ALTHOUGH there is probably no immediate danger to the city of Dera Ghazi Khan, still less to the cantonments which lay behind it, the action of the Indus this year has undoubtedly given serious cause for alarm. The eastern front of the city was protected some five years ago by the construction of a stone bund about a mile in length at a cost of between five and six lakhs of rupees. It was never supposed that this bund would afford more than local protection to the particular bit of foreshore then threatened, and it was recognised that to secure effectively the safety of the city, civil lines and cantonments, it would be necsary to extend protective measures to a very considerable length of foreshore, the cost of which might easily run into figures out of all proportion to the total value of the property protected. With the construction of this mile of stone bund the danger that led to it seems to have ceased, and for the last five years the river has behaved most considerately, keeping in a fairly straight channel opposite the city, and if anything leaning rather to its eastern than its western bank. With the beginning of this year's flood season, however, came a set upon the western foreshore above the stone bund, a fairly strong stiff bank, known as "Steamer Point," being cut back through some of the most valuable cultivated lands at the rate, for a while, of 600 to 700 feet a week.

A VERY serious grievance which the European employes of Guaranteed Railways in India now have is the condition of their Provident Fund—a fund originally intended to be the equivalent of the pension earned by Government servants. All European servants of these railways are compelled to subscribe to this Provident Fund, and it can be easily understood that men who subscribed two shilling rupees to the Fund view with some alarm the depreciation of these rupees to the value of thirteenpence. In fact the fall in exchange has already deprived this Fund of its function as a provision for old age and consequent retirement, and each further fall will accentuate this condition. Some few years ago Government fixed the sterling value of the pensions of certain classes of their servants at 1s. 9d. per rupee, among these are the men who manage State Railways and most of the superior officers. It can hardly be said that Guaranteed Railways like the B. B. and C. I., and E. I. Railways are not so well managed as State Railways. On the contrary many people seriously believe that they are better managed. But taking it for granted that they are equally well worked, what excuse has Government for not giving the servants of these Railways the same consideration as those on State Railways? Why is not the Provident Fund (or pension fund) of the Guaranteed Railways fixed at 1s. 9d. per rupee, like the pension of State Railway officers? Even then the advantage is all on the side of the latter, for by no possible means can the present "Guaranteed" Railway man in the superior grade have a balance in the Provident Fund sufficient to give him on retirement an annuity of £437 per annum, which is the *lower* rate drawn by the "State" Railway man. The dissatisfaction among Railway men is very intense over this Provident Fund, and at the manner in which all appeals to their Board of Directors for the betterment of their condition are ignored, and it is time that Government, as the chief controller of Guaranteed Railways, stepped in and ordered equitable treatment of a most deserving body of men. From the report of the E. I. Railway we see that this Railway alone has for many years past contributed something like eighty lakhs of rupees per annum to the funds of the Government of India as surplus profits. Surely the men who contribute to this success are deserving of fair if not of liberal treatment.

JHANSI was visited by several unusually severe thunderstorms last week, accompanied by heavy rain, which was greatly needed in the station, especially on the newly made roads. The troops suffered much during the break, and th[illegible]as an increase of sickness in consequence. [illegible]nner of the 8th Field Battery and a private in [illegible] Royal Welsh Fusiliers died this week, both [illegible] enteric fever, and there has been a good deal of [illegible]er in the city amongst the natives, which they [illegible]ibute to the break in the rains and the undue heat consequent thereon.

HEAVY rain fell again in Kulu for two hours on the morning of the 26th. Two of the bears that have been doing so much mischief to the crops about Bajaura were shot on the 23rd by native shikaris, just inside the Mundi boundary, one of them was hit by no less than twenty bullets, showing how useless the small bullets used by natives are to stop a charge, and also the very large proportion of animals that must get away wounded.

HER Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to accept a copy of Pandit Gunga Dutt Uproti's *Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaon aud Garhwal.* His Excellency the Viceroy has also accepted a copy of the book.

IT appears that the ordnance experts of the United States have been a good deal puzzled lately by the peculiar and unaccountable results obtained with brown powder used in big guns. The records, according to the *New York Times*, showed a remarkable discrepancy, among other things, in respect to maximum pressures. One lot of 400lb. of this powder used in a 12-in. gun gave a pressure of 36.000lb. and a velocity of 1,932 foot-seconds, and immediately afterwards another lot of 400lb. gave 61,000lb. and 2,006 foot-seconds. Again 200lb. of powder gave 37,600lb. pressure and 1,813 foot-seconds in velocity, while a similar charge, fired to verify this result, gave 59,000lb. and 1,843 foot-seconds. The experts finally came to the conclusion, after a very interesting experiment, that wave action is the cause of these curious results, and that this feature will actually affect the velocities of the projectiles. The results, we learn, have shown that this wave action may be controlled in a great degree by suitable conditions of loading and ignition. These facts are obtained from the last annual report of General Flagler. Better action has since been secured from the powder by certain improvements in its composition, and by lengthening the chamber of the cartridge.

LITTLE importance is attached to the Silver Convention which met at Washington. The delegates are all Democrats, weak in numbers and ability. The ostensible object of the Convention is to agree upon the programme of the inner ring of the Democratic party. A New York correspondent says the free silver movement has entirely collapsed. People are becoming convinced of the wisdom of lower tariff duties. President Cleveland was never more popular than now, but it is unlikely that he will again stand for the Presidency. Mr. Danby, the United States Minister at Pekin, has been ordered to take measures for the protection of Americans in China, especially those threatened at Pingyang. He has been authorised to organise an armed force for the purpose. Admiral Carpenter has been ordered to proceed in steam launches to Pingyang. It is reported that the American Missonary College at Tarsus has been attacked by a mob, who ill-treated some of the students and threatened the missionaries with violence. A United States warship has been sent to Syria to institute an inquiry and protect American citizens.

THE Syndic of Rome is preparing for a grand popular demonstration on the arrival of the Sovereigns in that city in September, while Signor Crispi intends sending a circular to all the prefects on the subject of the celebration of the public holiday on the 20th of that month. On the other hand, a circular has been sent to all the foreign representatives of the Holy See inviting them to celebrate that day in all the churches by Masses in favour of the pontifical soldiers who died defending the Holy See. From Paris comes the news that a Committee has been formed to organize a pilgrimage to Lourdes on the same day as a protest against the "sacrilegious" festival.

A GERMAN firm has just brought out a glove for gentlemen, the specialty of which is that a small mirror, about the size of half-a-crown, is inserted in the palm of the hand. It seems curious that this little invention should first appear in men's gloves.

THE European Commission of the Danube has made much progress in improving the navigability of the river. The Great Cutting, perhaps the most important work it has been called on to undertake, between the 8th and the 18th milestones, as marked on the old course of the river, suppresses three different bends, and shortens the course of the river by 4¼ miles, and will, it is hoped, ultimately have a constant depth of 20 feet for the greater part of the year. Another new cutting, between the 31st and 37th milestones, is in active progress, and it is hoped will be completed at the close of 1896. Not less important is the dredging that has been undertaken at the embouchure and on the bar of the Danube, with the enormous new drag, Percy Sanderson, recently purchased at a coat of 40,000*l*. Ships with a draught up to 21½ feet can now leave the harbour of Sulina without lightening, a matter of the greatest importance in view of the constantly increasing size of the vessels that now frequent the Danube. The Commission engineers confidently hope that the depth of the exit and over the bar will before long reach the hoped for limit of 24 feet.

THE Secretary of the United States Navy has done everything in his power to prepare for manœuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron. All the ships of the squadron were to assemble at Newport on August 5, and Admiral Bunce was engaged in the preparation of a programme of exercises for approval. A principal purpose of the evolutions will be the trial of the revised squadron "Drill Book," of which copies will be furnished to each of the commanding officers of the vessels, with instructions to observe it as closely as possible in manœuvring. It is understood to embody a new system of naval tactics. Admiral Bunce is expected to begin with the simplest evolutions and close with the more difficult ones. The fleet consists of the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Amphitrite, and Montgomery. They will cruise on the New England coast until September, and will take the War College class on short cruises in order to assist in solving tactical problems. Admiral Bunce was to confer with Captain Taylor, President of the War College, about his programme of manœuvres. The fleet, after its exercises about Newport, will go to the waters in the vicinity of New York, and will operate in the reach between that point and Hampton Roads during September and October. The evolutions will wind up with target practice, and the fleet will disperse at Hampton Roads about November 1.

WHEREAS in former times practically all the Paris theatres closed their doors during the hot weather, a considerable number remain open this year with what is called a "summer tariff"—that is to say, prices reduced by about one-half. So successful has the venture been this season at the Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, where the musical farcical comedy "Un Lycee de Jeunes Filles" has been drawing crowded houses, that the manager announces his intention of permanently establishing the half-price system at his house summer and winter. According to him, a Parisian theatre conducted on the full tariff system of eight francs in the balcony and stalls, and so on, can only fill in the better parts of the house on condition that large quantities of orders are given away. This, of course, has a most demoralising effect on the playgoers, large numbers of whom will only go to the theatre on condition that they have nothing to pay. With seats at reasonable prices, there will be less excuse for asking for orders, and managers, moreover, will generally have a sufficient answer to applications of the kind in the fact that seats are all sold.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The Municipal Council of Nancy has carried a resolution againit the 1900 Exhibition. All the arguments against the scheme have been admirably summed up in the resolution. The people of Nancy and, it appears, the Conseil-General also, are against the Exhibition because: 1. It does not appear to answer to any important national want. 2. Statistics show that former exhibitions have caused most serious damage to trade in the provinces. 3. That even if it does bring money into Paris it will also bring in a lot of unemployed, and will permanently raise the cost of living. 4. Paris is itself a great permanent exhibition. 5. French industry has no interest in offering hospitality to foreign competitors at her own cost. 6. It is an inconsistency to hold a universal exhibition with a system of high tariffs. 7. The preparation of a great exhibition must have an influence on home and foreign politics. A nation that devotes five years to organize a gigantic fete has its hands tied. 8. Under the present financial circumstances an exhibition will cripple future Budgets.

AN Anarchist of the ideal Reclus school, and a writer of indisputable originality and merit, M. Alexander Cohen, who is under a sentence of twenty years' hard labour, returned to France on Tuesday in order to give himself up and get a new trial. Several similar cases have ended in an acquittal. M. Cohen, a Paris correspondent writes, was a young Dutch writer known as a contributor to several literary reviews. He translated into French Gerhard Hauptmann's "Solitary Souls," the performance of which was forbidden in consequence, if there be any sequence, of the translator's arrest. No charge could be preferred against him, and he was expelled. The affair caused considerable sensation at the time, M. Cohen having warm friends in literary circles, irrespective of political opinions, and moreover he had just applied for French naturalisation. The Government was interpellated, but M. Raynal justified himself triumphantly by reading in the Chamber letters from M. Cohen to M. Paul Reclus, seized by the police at the latter's house, expressing his disgust at the fawning behaviour of the French towards the Russians and making some very violent reflections upon the conduct of Marshall MacMahon during the Commune. M. Raynal did not see fit to remark that these letters were found after M. Cohen's arrest. M. Cohen, having been turned out of France and forbidden ever to set foot there again, was implicated in the thirty trial, which turned out such a fiasco. M. Cohen wrote to the French authorities for a safe conduct to allow him to return for his trial, but no notice was taken of repeated applications. Other so-called Anarchist were all acquitted. Cohen's case alone was not submitted to the jury. No defence was allowed on his behalf, he was sentenced to the maximum penalty of the law. M. Cohen is a remarkable polyglot, and has translated a good many French novels into Dutch, including all M. Zola's.

THE FATAL DISTURBANCE AT DHULIA.

SEVENTEEN MEN KILLED.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

As announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday, a disturbance of a very serious nature broke out on Sunday last, at Dhulia, the head-quarters of the Khandeish district. It has already resulted in the loss of no less than seventeen lives, and there being every probability of the death-roll increasing, as several persons are still lying in the hospital in a precarious condition, very little hope being entertained of their recovery. As usual, the versions given by the parties differ in a great many respects, and in the absence of official information, it is difficult to give credence to many of the stories which are told. It is reported that prior to the affray between the police and the Mahomedans, a disturbance took place between the Hindus and the followers of the Prophet, on the 24th ultimo, when the former who were marching in procession persisted in playing music while passing by the musjid, notwithstanding the protest of the Moslems, the Hindus declined to comply with their demands, whereupon the Mussalmans attacked the procession, and a free fight ensued, in which the Hindus whose number was preponderating came off worse. Some Mahomedans were arrested, but they were discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence. As a result of this disturbance, the Police Superintendent issued a notification to the effect that on the day of the "Gunpatees" the Hindus should play *chota* music (cymbals and a small drum) only when passing by the musjid. The Mahomedans objected to the notification and appealed to the Collector, Mr. Cumine, I. C. S., for its revocation, but the Collector upheld the Superintendent's order, stating that it was a fair and proper one as such music which created noise being disallowed. The Mahomedans sent a telegram to H. E. Lord Sandhurst asking for the order to be rescinded, and for all music to be stopped. On the very day the most deplorable affray took place telegram (Sunday). One of the Mahomedans, who has since the disturbance arrived in Bombay, stated to a representative of this paper that when they sent the telegram they understood that the final order issued by the Collector was that neither Hindus nor Mahomedans should play music while passing by their respective places of worship. Our representative asked the man, where was then the necessity of making a representation to Government, when they understood that the Collector had issued an order, the effect of which was to prohibit the Hindus from playing music near the musjid. The Musalman replied that they had no faith in the Hindus, who, they believed, would disobey the order, and this led them to wire Government. Anyhow, when the procession which was headed by the Collector, arrived at the musjid, Mr. Cumine rode up to the Mussalmans, and asked them why they had assembled in the musjid, when they replied that it was the anniversary of the death of their Prophet, and that they had collected to feast and to offer prayers. Versions differ as to what took place subsequently. The Mahomedans alleged that they requested the Collector to cancel his order, and prevent music being played near the musjid, as it would disturb them in their prayers. Mr. Cumine refused to listen to what they said as the Superintendent's order was to play simply *chota* music, which caused very little noise. The followers of the Prophet allege that on receiving this reply they said that they did not care for their lives, but that they were anxious to stop the Hindus from playing music near their place of worship. They allege that the Collector, thereupon, ordered the police to fire—a fact highly improbable in itself. The other version, which comes from an independent Borah eye-witness, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Dhulia, entirely differs from the account given by the Mahomedans. He states that when the Collector was speaking to the Mahomedans, and as he was about to turn to the procession party to give some order, a shower of stones fell from the musjid, two of the stones hitting Mr. Cumine full in the chest. The Collector, thereupon, dismounted from his horse, with the intention of seizing his assailants, when one Makhan, a ringleader, struck Mr. Cumine with a heavy club injuring his left arm, which is so badly swollen as to make it useless. The Collector was then dragged towards the musjid, when seeing the danger in which he was, somebody ordered the police to fire. The Borah states that a bundle of clubs and a heap of stones were found in the musjid. He makes a curious allegation, which we cannot verify or contradict, that the procession consisted of only twenty to thirty persons, and that it increased to two or three thousand in a short time after the affray. Thirty-three persons were shot, out of whom five died on the spot, twelve others succumbing to their injuries subsequently in the hospital. Several others have received bayonet wounds.

A private letter received by Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, the well-known abkari contractors for the Khandeish district, states that the Collector behaved most admirably, and notwithstanding severe pain to his left arm he is gallantly riding through the town during the whole day and longpast midnight, and stays at the police station, called "Agra Road Chowky." The Collector begged of the Mussulmans in most entreating terms not to raise frivolous objections but all his entreaties were in vain. It is also stated that order is restored at present, but although business has assumed its normal level, the Mahomedans still present a very frenzied appearance. There is no probability of a fresh disturbance, but a European regiment has been called, and was expected to reach Dhulia last evening. Not a single Hindu was attacked or injured. The procession was accompanied by twenty-five armed police men. The latter received by the Abkari contractor says that the attack on the Collector was quite unprovoked, and that when Mr. Cumnie was being handled roughly by the indignant Mahomedans who belaboured him rather unmercifully with heavy clubs, somebody ordered to fire, with the result that ten persons were killed. The lamentable occurrence has cast a gloom over the quiet station of Dhulia, but it is hoped that confidence will soon be fully restored.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

A Borah who actually witnessed the riot arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and was interviewed by one of our representatives. He said that the results of the affray would have been most terrible had the Mahomedans managed to come out of the musjid. The procession was headed by the Collector, Mr. Cumine, and when it arrived near the musjid, that gentleman dismounted from his horse, and asked the Mahomedans if they desired to commit a breach of the peace. The spokesman of the Mussalmans replied that they were not bent on mischief, and if the music was stopped, while the procession passed by the musjid, they would have no cause of complaint. The Collector then turned to give orders for the advancement of the procession, when huge stones were pelted from the musjid. Two stone struck the Collector severely on his chest. Mr. Cumine, thereupon, rushed to seize his assailants, but was forcibly ushered into the front portion of the musjid premises, and severely attacked. A police constable who happened to be near the Collector, seeing the danger in which Mr. Cumine was placed, at once drew his sword, and attacked the ringleader, named Momed, who was killed on the spot. The Mahomedans became greatly excited, and the moment was quite critical for the Collector, who manifested great courage and patience. While he was in this fix, surrounded by two or three hundred Mahomedans, some of the Bhil sowars fired on the Mahomedans without a moment's notice, and before the members of the procession had time to realise the actual critical position, the whole atmosphere was blackened by the smoke and dust, and nothing could be perceived for a few moments. He could not say who ordered the shots to be fired, but he alleged that the general impression was that the Collector gave the orders. Four Mahomedans were shot dead on the spot, and about six others died subsequently while they were being taken to the hospital. Seven others have died, thus bringing the total fatalities to seventeen. The death-roll is likely to increase as other men are very badly wounded,

and lying at present in the hospital in a very critical position. In all about thirty-five to forty persons were wounded, including those who are now dead. Three hundred soldiers were sent for from Devlali, and they were expected to reach Dhulia yesterday (Tuesday). The Borah further stated that his name was taken down as one of the witnesses to the occurrence. When the firing began the Hindus who were awe-stricken, fled for their lives.

A Hindu gentleman has received a letter from a friend at Dhulia, in which he states that business is completely disorganised. The Collector does not live at his bungalow at night, and pass the day in patrolling the streets in company with sowars with drawn swords and fixed bayonets. Makan, the ring-leader, and his son are arrested. The son is badly wounded, and there are vague rumours if he dies, the Mahomedans are likely to wreak their vengeance upon his assailants. The District Police Superintendent has arrived, and also a contingent of policemen from Bhusawal. Seventeen persons have already died, and sixteen are still lying in the hospital, some of them being in a precarious state. The corpses are buried. There is the greatest consternation in the town.

A Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay sent a telegram to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, on Tuesday night, requesting him to wire to the Civil Surgeon at Dhulia to hold an inquest on the bodies and to give an order for their burial. A similar telegram is said to have been sent from Dhulia, but as no reply had been received the Bombay message was despatched.

Further particulars received last night state that a regiment of English soldiers arrived from Malegaon and not from Deolali. Confidence has been restored in the public and the shops are opened as usual but generally closed before sunset. There is no apprehension for a fresh outbreak in the face of the excellent precautions taken by the Collector.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held, last night, at the Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road, Mr. E. Greenwood presiding. Mr. H. W. Uloth, honorary treasurer, submitted the accounts of the Society, showing its financial condition at present, from which it appeared that Rs. 9,125 were the gross receipts, made up of the following items :—The amount brought forward from last year's account, Rs. 4,545 ; Rs. 1,844-12-0, received as gate-money during the last exhibition ; and Rs. 164, derived from the sale of season-tickets and students' fees. The sale of catalogues and the commission received on pictures sold amounted to Rs. 544, the annual subscription being Rs. 1,800, which added to the miscellaneous receipts during the year, made up the total of Rs. 9,125. Out of this amount the Society has in hand a balance of Rs. 3,598-10-2, after deducting Rs. 1,258-2-0, spent for stationery, printing, &c., Rs. 817 paid for the services of military bands, and Rs. 579 for medals and prizes given by the Society. The accounts having been passed, a committee was elected for the current year.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kabraji, to record the Society's appreciation of the services, rendered by the late Lord Colin Campbell, as their honorary secretary, at whose sudden death the Society expressed their deep sense of regret. A vote of thanks was then passed to the secretary, treasurer, auditor, and members of the hanging and judging committees, who rendered valuable services in the past year. It was also resolved that lotteries in connection with the exhibition should not be held in future.

SUNDERDAS S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—With the audited balance-sheet and the profit and loss account hereto annexed for the year ending 30th June last, the directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their twenty-third annual report, showing Rs. 1,16,679-10-9 as profit, including Rs.608-15-4, brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors now propose to divide as under :—To amount absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter shares for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1894, Rs. 29,750 ; to amount now proposed to be divided at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share for the second half-year ending 30th June, 1895, Rs. 32,500-0-0 ; to the mill extension fund account, Rs. 52,000-0-0 ; to bonus to the company's employes, Rs. 2,000 ;—to balance to next year's account, Rs. 429-10-9 ;—total Rs. 1,16,679-10-9. Messrs. Hassambhoy Visram and Lukhmidass Valjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman the directors' report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1895, was adopted and passed. It was also resolved that out of Rs.93,929-10-9, shown as disposable balance in the directors' report, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole, and Rs. 12-8 per quarter share, be declared payable to the registered shareholders on and after Saturday next, the 7th instant, carrying Rs. 59,000 to the mill extension fund account, Rs. 2,000 be paid as bonus to the company's employes, and Rs. 429-10-9 be carried to the next year's account. Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram and Lukhmidas Waljee—who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temoolji and Dwarkadas Oodhowji were re-appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and chairman of the meeting brought the proceedings to a close.

ELEPHANT HUNT IN GALLE.

The headman of Gangabodepattu, Galle, having reported that three elephants were committing mischief at a village called Wandurembe, twelve miles from Galle on the Udugama minor road, Mr. E. Boyd-Moss and his brother proceeded thither, accompanied by Messrs. Erskine and Jones (a visitor from Burmah). The elephants were heard in some bamboo on a hill side. The sportsmen got to leeward of the elephants, and on to the top of a ridge which was bad and dangerous, being all bamboo jungle. The animals (a male elephant, with cow and a half-grown calf) came up and crossed the ridge about forty yards ahead, and, although all were on the alert, not a sound was heard or a thing seen. Two trackers had gone on five minutes before to see where the animals were located, and, as these men had not turned up, the opportunity was lost. Presently they did return, and said the animals had gone up wind, which was lucky. Immediately an advance was made, and a hundred yards or so in front was heard the crash of bamboos. They were now coming down wind, in the direction of the sportsmen, but the bamboo was frightfully thick. The animals came up to within fifteen yards of where the two Mosses and Jones lay, but showed no signs of anger and suspicion, so Mr. E. Moss just took his chance through some bushes and fired his heavy rifle. A tremendous thud was heard, accompanied shortly by a scream, and then there was half a minute's silence. Presently one of the animals came crashing to the top of the ridge where Mr. Erskine was. He had no weapons, but directly he saw the animal he shouted "here's another" and made two wondrous leaps and landed on the top of Mr. E. Moss, who was running up. However, the animel (the calf) turned and got away ; the natives, of course, had with great alacrity ascended trees. On going to the spot where the cow stood it was seen that she was badly hit. She had gone down flat at first, but afterwards got up and fell over again, half knocking a tree down, and then she made off. It was such a dangerous jungle to work in that the idea of following her was given up. So ended a pleasant elephant hunt—a rare thing in the Galle district. Sportsman Moss says Erskine's leap must be a record one.—*Times of Ceylon*.

The embittered controversy over the late General Hamley's reputation continues. Mr. Shand, his biographer, writes to the *Times* : "Within the last few days documents and facts have been submitted to me which put a different complexion on several points. I am now convinced that the credit of the night march of the Second Division on Tel-el-Kebir is due to Lord Wolseley alone." Colonel Maurice writes accepting Mr. Shand's very handsome expressions of regret for his share in the charges against Lord Wolseley. General Hamley's family, however, seem not to have been consulted, and threaten to publish further documents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

After the storm comes a calm, and after an exciting and protracted session last month, the Municipal Corporation seems likely to have a comparatively quiet time during the September session, which commences to day. Mr. Snow forwards reports from the Drainage and Executive Engineers on the question of measures to be adopted to abate the nuisance from collections of sewage and water in the Parel District. He writes :—

As the Corporation are aware, the worst part of the nuisances from want of drainage now, under discussion, can only be removed when the drainage of the Parel sectional sewerage district, under the Shone system, is accomplished ; that event will probably not occur under three years even if no unforeseen obstacles occur. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the Corporation should apply a temporary remedy, especially as the nuisances and danger to public health in Parel have assumed a very accentuated type. Of the various schemes discussed in Mr. Murzban's report, Messrs. Smith and James inform me that the construction of a masonry channel 9" x 9" from the head of Elphinstone Road to DeLisle Road would probably be most advantageous. The cost of this work would be Rs. 18,000. The length of the channel would be 3,632 feet, and it would discharge by way of the DeLisle Road culvert to Worli. The reports of the engineers will show how difficult the selection of a satisfactory remedy becomes in a case of this kind, where ordinary gravitation sewerage can be so little utilized.

In concluding his report on the above subject Mr. Murzban expresses the very sensible opinion that instead of spending money on any temporary and semi-permanent expedients for the removal of the nuisance, the Corporation should be asked to sanction the general scheme of drainage as soon as possible. The Corporation will also have for its consideration a Government resolution, fixing the ratable value of the Port Trust from April 1, 1894, at Rs. 22,49,239. The resolution which is dated, July 31, and is signed by Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, runs as follows :—

The Municipal Commissioner in his letters, dated 27th April and 15th June last, requests that the question of fixing the amount payable by the Port Trustees, Bombay, in lieu of the Municipal General Tax, may be postponed until the question of the incidence of the police charges has been decided. This latter question is not likely to be decided at an early date, and as it is desirable that the question now before Government should be settled at once for the reasons given by the Port Trustees, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 36 (2) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as amended by Section 145 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to fix the rateable value of the Port Trust Estate for the term of five years, from the 1st April, 1894, to the 31st March, 1899, at the figures shown below, subject to proportionate variation if in the meantime the number or extent of the buildings and lands vesting in the Board materially increases or decreases, and to modification, if necessary, on the question of the police charges being settled—

	Net Rateable Value. Rs.
I.—Docks and wharves	12,99,472
II.—Buildings outside Dock limits	3,22,408
III.—Lands temporarily let	2,43,365
IV.—Vacant lands	3,83,994
Total Rs.	22,49,239

It should be explained that these are the figures arranged in consultation between the Secretary of the Port Trust and the Municipal Commissioner, and that the total amount payable by the Trustees to the general tax is Rs. 1,52,482, as one-tenth of the tax is remitted to the Trust under the terms of the Municipal Act. The sum is, however, subject to fluctuation, and in forwarding the Government resolution Mr. Snow presents a contrasted statement, showing the factors which make up the figures Rs. 1,63,523 entered in the current year's budget as the general tax payable by the Port Trustees, and the amount of Rs. 1,52,482 actually payable by them under the Resolution.

The Acting Commissioner has sent in a request for sanction to the alteration of the original line of the proposed new road from Fergusson Road to Supari Bag Road, in order to allow Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., on certain terms, to extend the present cloth-folding room of the Jacob Sassoon Mills to the north of Currie Road. The other business includes the receipt of the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of the year. In addition to moving that the report be recorded Dr. Viegas will propose that an act for the regulation of the sale of goods and drugs for Bombay is greatly needed, and that Government be asked to take the necessary action. In the same connection Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed will move that, in filling up vacancies for Inspectors or as sub-inspectors of the Health Department, preference should be given to qualified medical men and apothecaries. Another resolution which may be conveniently mentioned here is that to be proposed by Mr. K. E. Dadachanji, asking for a return of the death-rate as compared with the varying age, constitution of the population in each district during the past twenty years ; and a comparative table showing the death-rate in drained and undrained districts. The annual reports of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary will be received, as also the report and Government resolution on the working of the Veterinary College during 1894. Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice to propose a resolution to the effect that the time has come when the Commissioner should, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, again prepare and place before the Standing Committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grade of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees, and allowances, which he proposes should be paid to each. Mr. Sundernath D. Khote will move a resolution requesting the Acting Municipal Commissioner to report what steps have been taken to put into effect the resolution of the Corporation, regarding the Chowpati Foreshore Market, and to provide in the ensuing budget for the cost of constructing the market then recommended. He will also move that early steps be taken "to remove the dust-bin, near the Bhuleshwar Temple, as it is an eyesore to the numerous worshippers visiting the temple every morning and evening." Dr. Viegas proposes to go further than this by drawing the Commissioner's attention to the desirability of not placing dust-bins against any place of worship.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinathjee desires that the Joint Schools' Committee should furnish the Corporation with a copy of the minutes of each meeting, and Mr. Abdulla Dharamsey, doubtless with thoughts of the number of times he had to rise to points of order in the Filter Debate, intends to propose the appointment of a committee to revise the existing rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji whose desire for information regarding the water-supply of the city seems almost boundless, asks for a report as to why the water-supply to all bungalows, &c., presumably using not less water than consumed by such as have a metered supply, has not been metered ; and whether the existing water meters register the passage of air through them, and, if so, what measures are adopted to arrive at a correct measurement of the water passed through the meter. He also desires the Acting Commissioner to report on the feasibility and cost of converting the Malabar Hill Reservoir settling basin into a storage basin for Tansa water, as a permanent work, or as a temporary measure for the supply of Tansa water during the three months of the year, when the Tulsi Lake gets charged with excess of vegetable impurity in all stages of decay and decomposition. Last but not least amongst the notices of motion is one from Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation it is advisable that the drainage of Mazagon, for which sanction is asked, should be carried out departmentally, and not by contract.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted between Busrah and Bagdad.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With a view to illustrate the manner in which house-owners are put to unnecessary trouble and expense by the Assessment Department, relying upon the support of some of their superiors and friends, I beg to state for the information of the public the following case which came before the Municipal Corporation on the 29th ultimo :—

This case related to the increase of the valuation of a property in 2nd Fanaswady Lane. The old valuation of this property occupied by the owner, was Rs. 380. This year the owner was served with a notice that the rateable value of his property was increased to Rs. 540. He protested against the increase, and at the investigation of his complaint by the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer it was reduced to Rs. 460 by what is called in the Municipal phraseology, the golden mean, that is, the mean between the old and new valuations, a most arbitrary proceeding indeed. To this reduced valuation also the owner objected and expressed his intention to appeal to the court. The Assessment Department then began to collect evidence to support their valuation.

At first they measured six properties in 2nd Fanaswady Lane, then three more, and then five more, and yet they could not support their case. The owner brought this fact to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, and requested him to look into his case, and save both the expense and trouble of fighting out the case in the court, but there was no response. The owner then appealed to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and on the day of the hearing of the appeal the old assessment was accepted by the solicitors of the Municipality. The Municipal Councillors Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed and Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinathjee took up the case, and the Municipal Commissioner was called upon through the Corporation to submit the correspondence in this case together with his report thereon. In his report No. 7831 of the 17th ultimo, the Commissioner stated : "The case presents no special features of interest except as showing how carefully the matter was gone into by the Assessment Department, and every precaution used to prevent the property being over or under assessed. The following facts will, however, show how the Assessment Department proceeded. The property was valued by :—

The Ward Clerk at Rs. 381 per annum.
The Ward Superintendent at Rs. 600 per annum.
The Ward Assistant Assessor at Rs.540 per annum.
The Golden Rule of the Assessment Department at Rs. 460 per annum.

The Municipal Commissioner has reported in his letter No. 7707, dated 16th July last, that the houses in this city are assessed, that is, the amount at which they might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year, by a close and careful inspection of properties every year. Such being the case, how was it possible, when no material alterations or additions have since been made to the house, that the very officers who considered last year that Rs. 380 was a fair valuation, raised it this year from Rs. 380 to Rs. 540 and Rs. 600. This shows that either the inspection last year was carelessly made, or that the increased valuation made this year was simply meant to harass the owner as alleged by him.

The Assessor and Collector in his letter No. 7660, dated 22nd June last, on the measurement of properties already taken, and found to be unfavourable to support the higher valuation reported that:—"Of the properties measured, most were entirely occupied by owners and their relatives. The result being a low valuation I did not consider this fair." These properties were selected by the Municipal Officers themselves, because the question was as regards the house occupied by the owner, but when the result was found unfavourable to them, it did not suit their purpose and therefore in their opinion the comparison became unfair. If the Assessor and Collector found the valuation of the properties measured to be low how was it that their valuation was not raised along with that of the house in question, and how does this fact bear out the Municipal Commissioner's statement that the properties are every year carefully and closely inspected and valued ?

The Assessor and Collector then chose five properties which were let and two which were occupied by the owners apparently with the avowed object of bringing a higher average, but fearing lest his object would not probably be well secured by the selection of houses from the same lane (2nd Fanaswady), he in making up the number seven selected a house situated in the next lane, which is a public road, and let by rooms and the valuation of which is far above those of the houses in 2nd Fanaswady Lane. Now let the public judge for themselves whether this action on the part of the Assessment Department was to prevent the property from being over-assessed as stated by the Commissioner or to needlessly harass the owner and to put him to the unnecessary expense of appealing to the court.

The Commissioner in his report quoted above has stated that : "At the hearing of the appeal the valuation was put back to the old one of Rs. 380, but no order was made as to costs, a sufficient proof that the Assessment Department had acted in a perfectly fair and reasonable manner." Again "his Honour the Judge, as quoted by the solicitors, show that he admitted that there was no conclusive basis of valuation, and under the circumstances disclosed, it would appear to be still an open question as to what the letting value of the property under discussion might prove to be." In order to show how far these statements are consistent with facts, I can do no better than to quote what the Municipal solicitors have actually stated in their letter to the Commissioner, No. 30, dated 3rd May last. They say : "The judge said that he felt considerable difficulty (considering the evidence regarding other neighbouring houses) in seeing how we could expect to establish a valuation of more than about Rs. 30 a month, and as the evidence placed before us is very inconclusive, and its application to the present case more or less speculative and hypothetical, we eventually thought it advisable to consent to the former valuation of Rs. 380 gross being fixed rather than prolonging the inquiry with the result of having it eventually reduced below that sum and being ordered to pay costs." It will thus be seen how misleading are the statements of the Assessment Department, contained in the Commissioner's letter. The judge did not admit that there was no conclusive basis of valuation. What he did admit was that he could not see how the Municipality could establish a valuation of more than Rs. 30 a month, or Rs. 360 a year, that is, in his opinion, even the old valuation of Rs. 380, was higher than what it should be. The solicitor's letter shows that instead of the action of the Assessment Department being "perfectly fair and reasonable" it was otherwise.

Notwithstanding these disclosures and the fact that this case is not a solitary instance of the kind, it is hard to conceive, how the amendment proposed by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, to request the Municipal Commissioner to take steps to prevent the possibility of house-owners being needlessly harassed and the Municipality saddled with costs, did not receive from the Councillors, who were present at the meeting of the Corporation, their full support. I trust the effect of this letter will be a check in future, and it will at the same time show to the Commissioner that it is not always safe to accept reports without resorting to some satisfactory test.—Yours, &c.,

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RATEPAYERS.
Bombay, Sept. 3.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some of your humane correspondents have asked of Mr. Justice Ranade, through your paper, to move the other Judges of the High Court in way of rendering Pleaders' Examination easy by exempting the candidates of being re-examined in the subjects in which they have once obtained a creditable percentage of marks and declared to have passed. If, on this appearing to me unreasonable and express my adverse opinion, I hope that they will not take me to task after they have become perfect lawyers should I happen to be then in need of their legal help.

Now according to what they say—granted that a candidate passed in the criminal laws by taking a high percentage of marks, and as proposed was exempted of being re-examined in the same when he went up for that in the civil laws, supposing that in course of answering, he met with a case of a forged document, or any such incident as may call in aid of criminal laws, which it may be supposed he had forgotten as is generally the case with passed candidates, then he can be expected to answer correctly ? Does not this difficulty present very frequently even to the best of legal practitioners ? In such cases as these does not the candidate indispensably require the general knowledge of all these laws ? How, then, can one subject be examined leaving the other when both should go hand in hand ? With regard to certain concessions proposed in favour of the candidates of Arts course they are different. A student that has once passed in Logic and Philosophy does not necessarily need their assistance again, as in law, when he goes up for Mathematics and Natural Science. In this case exemption of reappearing for the same, of course, is allowable. For the above reason I humbly think no matter if your correspondents feel a little uneasy at this, that no alteration need ever be made in the present system of conducting law examinations as the simultaneous examination in all subjects is particularly indispensable to a law student.—Yours, &c.,

D. VASUDEO ACHARYA.
Worli, Sept. 4.

The Russian *Trans-Caspian Review* states that Persia has asked the Russian Government to despatch a party of Civil Engineers to make the necessary surveys for the construction of a railway to connect Teheran and Tabriz with the Trans-Caucasion Railway at Djulfa and Len-koran. The expense of the mission would be borne by Persia. The Persian Government proposes to cover the expense by means of a special tax.

RAILWAYS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To prevent any misunderstanding on the subject of my proposal to make a railway through Mesopotamia I think it is very desirable that I should answer some of the remarks made by the editor of "India Engineering," published in your issue of the 29th ultimo, in order to remove any misapprehension that may arise from the statements made in a professional journal, which must have much weight in considering the proposal of the revival of the scheme for the construction of a line of railway through Mesopotamia, to join the European system of railways at Constantinople, by which the people of India would be enabled to reach England from Karachi at small expense in seven days and sixteen hours and only having to undergo a very short sea voyage the editor of the "Indian Engineering" in reply to my remark has confronted me with another scheme of Mr. Bell, who has proposed to make a railway from the Persian Gulf to Egypt, which if constructed would necessitate travellers making two sea voyages, viz., one from Karachi to the Persian Gulf, and another from Egypt to Brindisi, a very questionable advantage, and which would only in a very minor degree lessen the time of transit of passengers between India and England. Some of the remarks of the editor of "Indian Engineering" are likely to prove very misleading, and as the views I expressed were the result of consultations with Mon. Monjel, an eminent engineer in the Turkish Service, I consider myself somewhat fortified in replying to the conclusions arrived at in "Indian Engineering." Mon. Monjel was of opinion that the cost of construction of a line of railway from Bussorah to Aleppo, near Urfa, would not amount to £4,000 per mile. Mr. Maxwell's estimate £8,500,000, for the whole line was based upon the fact that enormous expense would be incurred between Aleppo, and Iskandria or Alexandretta, and also at the latter place itself. It is an error to suppose that the survey of Mr. Maxwell was a flying survey, his predecessors made the flying surveys, and he made a regular survey, localised the line, and estimated the cost of construction as far as Alexandretta, via Aleppo. From Urfa to Angora it would cost much less than what would be incurred between Aleppo and Alexandretta. Referring to other remarks of the editor to prevent misconception I would point out that the River Tigris does not overflow its right or western bank, the overflow is confined to the left or eastern banks. The overflow at Baghdad which is referred to, occurs at occasional intervals of years, and is on the left or eastern bank of the Tigris, and would in no way interfere with the construction of a railway, indeed on the western bank a tramway runs from Baghdad to Kazmain. By the adoption of the right or western bank of the Tigris as the route for the line of railway the bridging of the numerous rivers and water-courses which flow from the water-shed of the Persian and Bacteri Hills is avoided. As regards security to life and property I would observe that the Turks have a very firm hold on the Arabs on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, much more so than they have on the tribes in the interior further to the westward. As regards the remarks made on the fatiguing nature of the journey I would like to point out that ladies often travel from Bombay to Calcutta, and vice-versa by rail, and pass through during the hot winds without much inconvenience, and the hot winds in India sometimes continue until late into the night, whereas this is not the case in Mesopotamia, for as soon as the sun goes down the temperature falls, this is, I believe, due to the neighbourhood of the snow-clad Persian mountains. Certainly passengers by rail through Mesopotamia would not be subjected to the great heat and discomfort experienced in the Red Sea and the short time that would be occupied in transit from Bussora to Urfa would minimise the inconvenience of a voyage by a P. and O. steamer comfortable as those vessels are made. After leaving Urfa and entering Asia Minor all inconvenience from extreme heat ceases. Moreover the hot weather in Mesopotamia is not of any long duration. It commences at the end of May, and is generally over by the first week in September.

The editor of the "Indian Empire" seems to have misunderstood my proposal. I propose to reach England from Karachi via Constantinople, in seven days and sixteen hours. He proposes by a counter-scheme to reach Egypt in one day less by the construction of a railway from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea. I fail to see what great advantage will be conferred on the people of India if this be carried out, but the scheme of a railway between the Persian Gulf and Egypt will be a work of extreme difficulty, entail vast expense, and occupy a long time, as the country to be traversed is devoid of water and food, whereas by the route through Mesopotamia water and food can be obtained in abundance, and the railway can be supplied with coal by the river steamers as far as Baghdad. It must be remembered that the desert tribes between the Persian Gulf and Egypt are not under control any more than they are in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, whereas the tribes in Mesopotamia are comparatively civilised. It is a mistake to suppose that the Arab tribes on the Western or Arabian shores of the Persian Gulf are under our protection. The Turks hold dominion over El Hassa and Khatib, further south the Wahabees hold possession of another part of the littoral, and other tribes towards Muscat consider themselves independent, but as we have been doing the police duties in the Persian Gulf with our navvies, we might well claim their fealty, indeed we have erred greatly in not having placed all the tribes on the littoral of the Persian Gulf under our protection long ago, especially as the tribes in their local disputes always invoke our mediation and long ago applied to be taken under our protection. It is true as I stated, the English Government have a concession from the Porte to make the railway through Mesopotamia, and my object in writing on the subject has been solely with the view of inducing the English and Indian Governments to carry out the terms of that concession, as I much fear that if the German Government, which has already obtained a concession for making railways in Asia Minor should, obtain the privilege of carrying out the line from Angora to Bussora our Government would find itself much embarrassed in the future, and placed at a grave disadvantage on the route, which is decidedly the shortest line of communication between England and India.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major General.
Hyderabad, Deccan, Sept. 2.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, which is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Senate, viz., to exempt art students securing 45 per cent. marks in a subject from examination in the same subject again in case of failure, is so reasonable, and conceived as it is, I believe, in the spirit of what obtains in the Universities of Europe, that the scheme should commend itself to all who are earnestly striving, in the interests of students, to lessen their burdens. The complaint is general that the new arts course with its multiplicity of subjects to be mastered, is far from proving a source of relief to overworked students. The promoters of the new B. A. course probably hoped to discourage the mischievous system of cram-work in vogue before the change. How far their anticipations have been realized, those alone who are conversant with the grievances of the student would know well. The proposal of Mr. Justice Ranade may in the same liberal spirit be extended to the final examinations in law, engineering, and medicine. How many poor students have been ruined in their career through failures, after sacrificing both health and money, and with all energy and zest for future culture crushed out of them ! It is to be hoped that the Fellows of the University will muster strong at the next meeting to support Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.
Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Sept. 4.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I note, with pleasure, that the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the want of Catholic schools in Bassein. There is not a single school all over Bassein, which owes either its existence or origin to the zeal of the Catholic clergy. That the Catholics of Bassein are a very backward community is a source of much regret to me. Despite a large population, you will not find amongst us a single matriculate. We have long been under the undisturbed possession of the Padroado priesthood. There is a Municipal Portuguese school at Papdi. I have tried to understand its utility, but I have failed. I shall be glad to know how many students it has turned out, and how they have been employed, or what are their acquirements. Sir, it is a great mistake to teach a language, which is neither the vernacular nor the official language of the place. Would an Englishman teach his son Greek when the boy does not know to read or write a word of his mother-tongue ? In Bassein the language of the people is Marathi. It is used for commercial purposes, as well as in local courts and Government offices. English is useful, because it is the language of the rulers. But what is the use of Portuguese to the Bassein cultivators and carpenters ?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3. A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE CROFT EXCISE CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The further hearing of the appeal preferred by Mr. John Croft against his conviction by Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, under Sections 53 and 61 of the Excise Act, was resumed before Mr. Pratt, District Judge of Alipur, on Saturday. Mr. Pugh and Babu H. C. Roy appeared for Mr. Croft, and Mr. Henderson and Babu Asutosh Biswas, Government Prosecutor, supported the conviction.

Mr. Pugh, in continuation of his address on behalf of Mr. Croft called the attention of the Court to the report furnished by Dr. Evans, the Chemical Examiner, and his evidence given in Court, which, he submitted, did not lend any corroboration to what he called the wild, impossible, and extraordinary story told by D'Cruze regarding the manufacture of the liquors in question. In every kind of whisky or brandy some of the ingredients found by Dr. Evans must always be present, and from the presence of these things in the samples, which were submitted to Dr. Evans for analysis no inference should be drawn against his client. It was therefore necessary to see what Dr. Evans had said in respect of the ingredients such as nicotine, tincture of capsicum, and sulphuric acid, which, it was said, were never used in the preparation of genuine whiskies and brandies. The results of the analysis, as well as the evidence given by the Chemical Examiner, completely contradicted D'Cruze, who stated that among other things, extract of grape, cenanthic ether, &c., were used in preparing what he called the body of the brandies. There was a similar discrepancy or difference between Dr. Evans and D'Cruze with reference to the using, according to the latter, of nicotine in the preparation of whiskies. Counsel pointed out that although the analysis showed the presence of sulphuric acid in the samples this was one of the articles which the Excise authorities did not find on the premises in their search. He dwelt at great length on Dr. Evans' evidence in regard to the article called molasses wash, which, it was said was molasses fermented with the help of "bakre goli." He submitted that Dr. Evans' evidence went very far to support Mr. Croft's statement that this article was neither more nor less than vinegar. Passing on he said he did not intend to read either Mr. Oakley's evidence or Mr. Croft's statement, and he left it to his friend Mr. Henderson to refer to such parts of it as he thought necessary.

Mr. Henderson said that it appeared to him that both in the lower Court as well as here a number of side issues had been raised. One of these was the point urged as to whether Croft and Taylor were partners in the business carried on at Tangra.

The Court.—You need not go into that question.

Mr. Henderson then passed on to deal with the question of possession, the sections relating to which offence he read, and pointed out that what was necessary to constitute an offence was that Mr. Croft held these whiskies and brandies for the purpose of sale, and it did not matter whether these liquors were held by him on his own account or on the joint account of himself and Taylor, or on account of the latter alone. According to his own statement he had an interest in these things and also in the sales, as he was to get a share of the profits. Then there was more liquor found in the house than could be accounted for by calculating the 1,281 bottles which Mr. Croft said he brought from Bankshall Street. That, coupled with the fact that he had new caution and other labels of his own, which were different from those in use in the business carried on at Taylor's premises in Bankshall Street, and the fact that he himself entered into correspondence with Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. for the sale of these liquors on his own account, went to make it clear that whatever he had in his house at Tangra he had for sale and not for private consumption or any other purpose which exempted him from taking out a license. As Mr. Siddons, the Excise Surperintendent, had stated in his evidence, even if these goods were stored there on account of their partnership business it would have been necessary to have the Bankshall Street license endorsed so as to cover the Tangra premises. If the Court believed the evidence of manufacture, even if it had been so endorsed it would not have sufficed, as it was not a license for manufacture. A great point was sought to be made by the other side, who urged that the search had been made, under an illegal warrant. Considering that Mr. Siddons had ample power to search the house under Section 40 of the Excise Act it was immaterial whether the warrant issued by the Magistrate was legal or not, so long as it was established that the articles forming the subject of these charges were found in the premises.

The Court.—You need not labour with that point.

Mr. Henderson then went on to deal with the question of manufacture, and submitted that this point had also been fully established.

The Court.—What is the thing which was actually manufactured ?

Mr. Henderson said that the charge against Mr. Croft was that he manufactured an exciseable article, and if D'Cruze's evidence was believed what he manufactured by fermentation was alcohol, which Mr. Croft used for the purpose of improving and strengthening his whiskies and brandies. The manufacture of alcohol by fermenting the molasses with "bakre golis" as described by D'Cruze would be an offence within the meaning of section 5 of the Act. Of course, he was not prepared to show that the mixing of different kinds of spirits and then adding colouring matter and other chemicals to it, would constitute manufacture under the Act. The case here was different. It was not merely the blending of spirits on which duty had been paid, but it was that to these spirits and other things the alcohol produced by the fermentation of molasses with "bakre golis," called molasses wash, was added. This, he submitted, would certainly come within the meaning of manufacture under the Act. It would be found that D'Cruze's evidence was fully corroborated by the finding of this molasses wash on the premises with the other things in the place where these spirits were dealt with. Mr. Croft admitted that it was found there, but he wished to make out that it was vinegar for some condiment business which he proposed to start in the future. It was remarkable with regard to many of the articles found in the place that Mr. Croft should say that they were for some kind of business which was in contemplation but which was never commenced. In conclusion, Counsel pointed out that the charges of possession and manufacture were in regard to different things. Mr. Croft brought to Tangra a certain quantity of stuff and there manufactured alcohol, and with the latter very considerably increased the quantity he brought. The possession was in regard to the stuff he brought and held without a license, and the charge of manufacture was with reference to something else ; namely, the stuff he manufactured.

Mr. Pugh replied briefly, and, in conclusion, submitted that the charge of manufacture was unsustainable and must fall. If his Honor came to the conclusion that the charge of possession was established, it was merely a technical offence which involved no loss to the Government because no charge would be made by the authorities in respect of the endorsing of the Bankshall Street license extending it to Tangra. There could be no doubt that in apportioning the fines under the different sections the Magistrate had taken into consideration the other charges under the Merchandise Marks Act, which were now being proceeded with, because in the last few lines of his judgment Mr. Roy said that he took into consideration the alleged fraud that had been practised upon the lower classes who were the principal consumer of cheap spirits like these.

The learned District Judge took time till Wednesday to consider his judgment.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant G. H. A. White, 3rd Field Battery, has been appointed to "N" Battery R. H. A.

Major E. A. G. Gosset, Derbyshire Regiment, has on promotion, been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Pocklington, Oxford Light Infantry, has been posted, to the 2nd Battalion.

Captain C. B. Simonds, "N" Battery R. H. A., on promotion, has been posted to No. 3 Company Western Division R. A., and ordered home.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Lieutenant G. R. MacNab, for six months on medical certificate ; Major A. O. Bunny Commandant 1st Sikh Infantry, for one year ; Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D. S. O., 4th Sikh Infantry, for six months.

The Sohagpur Rest Camp, between Jubbulpore and Khandwa, was closed last season as an experimental measure, with a view to testing whether this change would cause any inconvenience to the troops concerned in the event of its being permanently closed. The report received shows the result has been satisfactory, and as the latter measure has been recommended in the interests of economy, the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the camp being permanently closed.

The July statistics show continued shrinkage in the United States wheat exports. The Manitoba official report shows that the crops are unprecedented, amounting to sixty million bushels of grain, or over three times the quantity in 1894. Many thousand acres approach fifty bushels each. The wheat is of the highest grade.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CALCUTTA STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The continued accumulation of uninvested capital in England, France and Germany is of growing interest, and we watch the weekly additions to the stocks of bullion with increasing wonderment. It seems almost impossible that this huge accumulation of gold can continue much longer without affecting prices, that is, the gold value of other commodities. The operation may be slow and indirect, but I think it must come into force soon if it has not already commenced.

One of the features of the week has been the stirring up of exchange from the monotonous see-saw of about 1-32d. a mail, which has for so long been the evidence of slack trade. We have moved up 1-8d. since the date of my last letter, and the rise is accompanied by an improvement of 1-8d. in the price of silver and 10s. in the London price of rupee paper, so that the advance is, so to speak, all along the line.

Up till quite lately some of the London papers have been ascribing the steadiness of the silver market to speculative holdings of the metal anticipatory of a demand for the Far East, but we may consider that that influnce, if it ever existed in fact, has now passed. Whether it is now the general influence of abundant gold, or the late stoppage of work at the Broken Hill Mines that is helping up silver, there is a feeling prevalent that rates of exchange are likely to keep steady to firm for the present, and probably for some months to come.

We are also considerably affected by the continuation and development of the strike in Dundee. It was at first thought that it would be of only a few days' duration, but it is now reported that the Dundee strikers are being assisted by some of the English Cotton Trades Unions, and therefore the duration of the trouble is uncertain. In the meantime, the demand for jute for export has for the time ceased and the mills have consequently held back with the result that prices of the raw material have fallen several annas in their favour. Under the circumstances the prospects of the mills are materially improved and one might have expected some upward movement in jute mill shares, but apparently this does not at present suit the big operators.

Notwithstanding the unusually big lot of tea auctioned this week, prices are generally steady and for fine qualities distinctly firm.

The price of cotton has moved up about 3-16d. in Liverpool and the Manchester market has been firm and advancing. The immediate effect has been to make more impracticable the import of cotton goods, but it opens up a prospect of a better demand for Indian cotton in the coming season. As it is probable that Manchester agitators will claim the falling off in our imports of cotton goods as a result of the import duties, we may make a note that the present obstacle is a rise in prices for which India cannot in any way be held responsible.

AN EXCITING RAILWAY JOURNEY.

A MADMAN IN CHARGE OF A TRAIN.

Monday's Australian mail brought details of a thrilling incident, which occured three weeks ago, during the run of the Adelaide express from the sister capital to Melbourne. The incident was one of the most sensational that has occurred in the history of railway travelling in Victoria took place between the Nhill and Kiata stations, on the Victorian side of the border. When the train reached that part of the line the engine driver, demented, it is supposed, by drink, began to tamper with the engine, and when the fireman intervened to prevent him from endangering the lives of all on the train, the engine driver fought desperately with him. Most fortunately the fireman was a man of muscle as well as of nerve, and he was able to overmaster his opponent. The possibilities were terrible to contemplate, but there was no loss of life and no serious injuries were sustained by the passengers through the misadventure, or it would have been impossible for the Railway department to hug it close as an official secret, as has been done.

The express left Adelaide at the usual hour and proceeded safely on the journey as far as Nhill, where there is a short stoppage. The train drew away from the station at a slow pace, as is customary, and the passengers were settling themselves into their corners, and wrapping themselves up in their rugs, when they were startled by several severe jolts, such as are experienced when a train starts off suddenly at a high rate of speed. There was consternation among the passengers, whose luggage had been cast down from the racks overhead to the floor by the jolting. Men and women who were lying at full length on the seats were thrown off, and those who were sitting down were projected into each other's arms. There was some screaming and great excitement as everyone rushed to the windows, fearing that there had been a collision. As far as they could see nothing was amiss. The train was careering along at a tremendous rate, it was true, shaking and oscillating heavily, but still rushing forward into the blackness of the night. The Salisbury station was passed like a flash, no warning whistle being sounded, as is usual at stations where the express does not halt. The anxiety and excitement of the passengers commenced to subside as the terrific pace at which they were travelling diminished, and they breathed more freely as the train pulled up at Kiata, which is only 8 miles from Nhill, but the 20 minutes occupied in encompassing the distance had passed like hours to those on board. There was a general exodus of the passengers when the train stopped to ascertain what had happened, and they were not long in learning of the hairbreath escape they had experienced. On the floor of the cab of the engine the driver was lying face down wards insensible, and standing over him was the fireman, whose face was absolutely pallid from the experience he had gone through. He said that when he left Nhill, the driver who had been strange in his behaviour, whether from drink or dementia he did not say, became suddenly uncontrollable, and set the engine going full speed ahead before it was well under way. The jolting and shaking that followed have been described. In a moment the fireman took in the true state of affairs and remonstrated with the driver, who would not listen to him. In these straits the fireman determined to act upon his own responsibility, but as soon as he attempted to do so the driver used force to prevent him. A terrible struggle ensued between the two men in the confined limits of the engine's cab. The passengers, who were gazing so eagerly from the carriage windows to ascertain what was wrong could see nothing of the awful encounter, upon the result of which their lives depended, that was taking place on the engine. It must have been upwards of a quarter of an hour before the fireman was able to shake himself free from his antagonist, and then, realising the desperation of the situation, he seized a bar of iron and struck his adversary a blow on the head, which stunned him. That ended the encounter. The fireman slowed down the speed, and pulled up at Kiata. With the assistance of the guard the driver was carried into the van and kept there. The fireman assumed charge of the train, with the guard as his assistant, and a porter from the Kiaba station was taken on as guard. Thus equipped, the journey was resumed as far as Dimboola, where another driver was obtained, and the rest of the trip safely completed.

The driver has been suspended, pending an inquiry which will be held into the whole affair.

The council of the United Service Institution are to be congratulated on their *journal*. The July number contains Captain J. M. Rose's essay for the gold medal upon landing expeditions, which the referees wisely recommended for publication. It is an exhaustive paper, showing a sound grasp of the essential condition of command of the sea for such expeditions and of the means to be employed. A very large class of landing operations carried out by this country, as Captain Rose says, have been almost purely naval, and it is to such expeditions that we owe most of our colonial possessions acquired previous to 1815. The abortive expedition to Lorient, 1746 ; the success at Java, 1811 ; the landing in Egypt, 1882 ; and other examples are chosen to illustrate strategical and tactical lessons, and all the minor conditions which affect landing operations are considered. Captain Rose, we observe, advocates the employment of marines rather than blue jackets in such operations. A most valuable classified table of landing expeditions from 1744 to the present time is appended, with precise references to authorities. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets J. D. Macdonald's instructive lecture on "Ship Ventilation as a Department of Naval Hygiene" is included in the number, with an "Occasional Paper" on economical Army reform, by Captain F. N. Maude, and naval and military notes. A creditable picture of the *Dupuy de Lome* accompanies the number.

The sixth and last volume of the Selected writings of the late Archduke Charles of Austria is now published, and completes the work. Of special interest is the Archduke's report to the Emperor Francis sent in before the campaign of 1809. His advice was not listened to, till the capitulation of Ulm showed that he had been right. The volume contains a quantity of aphorisms on religion and philosophy.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. SWINBURNE has been revising, for a new edition, his Study of Shakespear, which has now been some time out of print. He has made a number of alterations in the text, and entirely changed the method of page headings. The reprint, as now to be issued by Messrs. Chatto, will therefore differ considerably from the first two editions.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett has selected the title Two Little Pilgrims' Progress for her new story. It is the longest tale she has written since Little Lord Fauntleroy appeared, and like that work, is a study of childhood. Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A., will illustrate the book, and Messrs. Warne are to publish it.

Mr. Austin Dobson is engaged upon a third series of his much-esteemed Eighteenth-Century Vignettes. There is no saying yet when it will be ready, and the same applies to a volume of Moorland Idylls which Mr. Grant Allen has in preparation. Messrs. Chatto are to publish both books, as also a couple of new three-volume novels by Mr. W. Clark Russell. Heart of Oak and The Tale of the Ten are the titles of the latter.

Lancashire character and dialect appear to be coming to the front in the esteem of writers. Indeed, there seems to be a disposition to make Lancashire the next seat of the Kailyard School of Writers. A Lancashire story by Mrs. Francis drew a letter from Mr. Gladstone the other day. Lancashire folk figure in another story which she has just finished, and The shuttle of Fate is the title of an entirely Lancashire novel which a new writer is to issue under the pseudonym of Caroline Masters. Finally a Lancashire minister, the Rev. J. Marshall Mather, has written a volume of Lancashire Idylls, which Messrs. Warne are to publish shortly.

In all probability a posthumous volume of Huxley essays will be published in the autumn. The contents of it will represent Huxley's later literary activities, and he only finished one notable article shortly before his death. The collected edition of his writings which he prepared covers the ground up to this supplementary volume.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell's volume on the late Christina Rossetti and her work, will have several sides of interest. His leading aim has been to make it sufficiently popular to serve as an introduction both to Miss Rossetti's prose and her poetry. But he will also give many reminiscences of the poetess, and deal with the extent to which her poetry was influenced by her exceptionally striking personality. Upon the inner meaning of Goblin Market, for instance, concerning which so many curious question have been asked, Mr. Bell hopes to throw considerable light. Messrs. Ward, Lock and Bowden will have the book ready before very long.

The New York periodical Press has just been enriched by a new magazine, which will probably find subscribers in England. It is called The Philistine, and it is a "periodical of protest." "The Philistine," the editor says, "is calculated to lay the dust of convention and drive out the miasma of degeneracy," whatever that may mean. It is "printed every little while for the Society of Philistines, and published by them monthly," which sounds rather mixed. The subscription is only a dollar a year. The addresss of the editorial office seems to have been carefully chosen—East Aurora, New York. The "Boston Herald" curtly remarks that "The Philistine" is "very handsome and very sassy."

A short illustrated account of the life and works of the late Professor Blackie, by his nephew, Mr. H A. Kennedy, is announced for publication by Messrs. James Clarke and Co. It is written especially for those who may be unable to obtain the two-volume biography announced by Messrs. Blackwood, which has been prepared largely from material supplied by Professor and Mrs. Blackie for the purpose, and it will not be issued until after the appearance of that work.

Autumn tourists to Greece will be able this year to arm themselves with a pocket dictionary of spoken Greek and English. The work by Dr. Jannaris, which Mr. John Murray has had on hand for some time, is to be out in a week. English travellers in Greece must have often felt the want of just such a volume, and it is for them and students of modern Greece that it is intended. All the words, expressions, and colloquialisms current in the ordinary reading and every-day talk of Greek are given in English. Dr. Jannaris, who now resides in England, is the author of a recent Greek lexicon which the Greek Government has stamped with its approval.

The next volume in the Heroes of the Nations Series is to be one by Mr. Nisbet Bain on Charles XII. of Sweden and the collapse of the Swedish Empire. It will be followed by a monograph on Lorenzo de Medicis, which Mr. Edward Armstrong, of Queen's College, Oxford, has written. Then, later, will appear a study of Joan of Arc, by Mrs. Oliphant, and another of Cromwell by Mr. Charles Firth, of Balliol College. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson is to write in the series on Moltke and the military development of Germany, Mr. Oman on the Duke of Marlborough, and Professor Chantre, of Geneva, on John Calvin and his times. Charlemagne, Saladin, and Alfred the Great are other subjects of volumes arranged for.

Classic English literature and the most artistic modern typography are to be represented in an new series, which Messrs. Putnam intend to start. Having regard to the title chosen for the series, it will, of course, begin with the Essays of Bacon. A somewhat similar group of works is to appear under the title, Stories of the Age Series. One of the first issues in it will be the Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey of Thomas Love Peacock. The finely illustrated Washington Irving book to be published by Putnams this year—they publish one of Irving's every year—is the Tales of a Traveller.

Although it is only August, Mr. Oswald Crawford has selected the idea for his Christmas number of Chapman's Magazine. It will consist entirely of short complete tales dealing with the fantastic and supernatural aspects of life. Between now and Christmas the detective stories which came second and third in the contest won by Miss Mary E. Wilkins will appear in "Chapman's." Mr. Brander Matthews is the author of the second story, In the Twinkling of an Eye, while the third one is by an English writer. All three will eventually appear in volume.

An English translation of a recent notable book dealing with the French Revolution period is to be published by Messrs. Chatto. It is entitled The Diary of a Citizen of Paris during the Terror, and was written by a certain Edmond Bire. The best testimony to the work is a fact that it has been crowned by the Academie Francaise. An Academy report about it says it combines the interest of romance and the value of real history. All through, authority and documents are adduced in support of the writer's facts. Mr. John de Villiers has made the translation, and the book will appear in two volumes.

Mrs. Lynn Linton makes the following statement in an "author's note" to the new edition of In Haste and At Leisure, just published by Mr. Unwin:—It has been assumed by many that the Excelsior Club, as depicted in this book, points to the Pioneer in present existence. I think it therefore right to say that this novel, In Haste and At Leisure, was finished, and out of my hands over three years ago, and that I had not then ever heard of the Pioneer Club, nor did I know the personality of one of its (future) members. The date of this book is the sleeveless era of fashion, as the slight differences to dress will show.

It was, of course, hardly to be anticipated that the privileges of the handy library of the Patent Office would be largely taken advantage of without some one abusing them. Yesterday, by reason of numerous instances of mutilation of books within the institution, a warning from the Comptroller-General was displayed about the rooms, to the effect that any person convicted of the offence was liable to six months' imprisonment. Also a notification was appended containing a threat of the withdrawal of the present facilities for reference should such malpractices continue.

M. Huysmans, whose next novel will not be ready for at least another year, hopes to publish in the autumn a volume containing three short stories. One of them, however, is still some way from completion, so that the date of issue is doubtful.—Camille Lemonnier's new novel, La Faute de Madame Charvet, will appear this week (Dentu). It is a novel with a purpose, and inveighs against the holy state of matrimony with a zeal worthy of the newest of New Women.—Une Idylle Tragique may prove to be the title of the novel of which M. Paul Bourget, who is still in Scotland, is writing the last chapters. But M. Bourget has already changed his mind several times on this subject, and he may do so again.—M. Ludovic Halevy, who is spending the summer in Brie, the cheese country, is writing a novel, to be called Deux Jeunes Filles.—Francois de Nion is at work at Bouzeval on a novel, for which he has chosen a title that must surely have been used before, L'Amour."

Herr Hanfstaengl has received from Her Majesty the Queen a photographic portrait of herself, with an autograph signature, in recognition of the merits of his remarkable reproductions of the works of art by ancient and modern masters at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The portrait was enclosed in a letter from the Queen's private German secretary, expressing Her Majesty's admiration of the artistic execution of this remarkable series of carbon prints. An illustrated catalogue is published of the prints, the entire collection of which, together with a variety from other galleries, is on view at Herr Hanfstaengl's gallery in Pall-mall East.

THE HISTORY OF A SCAR.

On the back of my right hand—just about the middle of it—there is a small scar, half as big as a threepenny piece, perhaps. You would never notice it unless I showed it to you, and even then you would have to look sharp to see it. But it's there all the same, and will be until the hand is returned to dust. It dates back forty years, that scar does. Going home from school one day another boy and I quarrelled and fought. Strange to say, it wasn't about a girl either. Anyway, he drew his jack-knife and stabbed me in the back of the right hand. The wound, I remember, was slow to heal. It was sore and inflamed for months, and hardly a day but something hit it, or I knocked it against something and so made it worse. My whole available body appeared to be concentrated in that sore. You know how such things are. They are like boils, and if there is any comfortable spot to have a boil there are loads of money waiting for the fellow who discovers it.

Lately we have received two letters, both containing an identical expression, namely, this: "*Everything seemed a trouble to me.*" Now, none of us are so tough as to be proof against trouble, but when *everything* is a trouble to a man the very heart inside of him must be tender and touchy. And, Mercy knows, it is so often enough. Grief will do it, worry will do it, and illness too.

One of these letters, or at least the writer of it, goes on to say:—"It was in March, 1880, that I felt tired and languid, and without my usual energy. Before that I had always been strong and active. Now I was low-spirited and melancholy; everything seemed a trouble to me. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, a poor appetite, and all I ate gave me great pain in the chest and sides. Even fish and poultry gave me as much distress as more solid food. I was constantly spitting up a sour, acid fluid which caused a miserable feeling in my throat and mouth.

"After I had been for some time in this condition I was attacked with gout in my hands and feet, which confined me to the house now and again for a week or two at a time. The parts became inflamed and swollen, and gave me excruciating agony. I could not bear anything to touch them. For four years I was subject to these attacks. The doctor who attended me was able to ease me temporarily, but I was soon as bad as ever.

"In the middle of April, 1888, I read that cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I thought I would try it. I hadn't taken more than half a bottle when I felt relieved. This encouraged me to keep on with the Syrup, and in a comparatively short time all symptoms of the disease left me. Since then I have enjoyed excellent health, and whenever I feel a twinge of my old enemy a dose or two of 'Mother Seigel' soon sets me right. Yours truly. (Signed) M. LEAHY, 49, Grosvenor Terrace, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, London, September, 22nd, 1892."

So much for the facts as Mr. Leahy felt them. What has science to offer in explanation of them? This Gout, rheumatism, and biliousness are three complaints arising indirectly from an overworked liver, or, more properly, from indigestion and dyspepsia. The poisons so engendered may lie hidden and unfelt for a long time, and then be suddenly rendered active by mental worry, exposure, over eating, wrong eating, or any of a dozen other causes. The kidneys fail (following the stomach and liver), the acid poison remains in the blood and sets up inflammation in the joints, and the retained fluids produce dropsy. All sorts of disturbances are apt to go with this condition of things, every one less a disease in itself than a symptom of the *one cause*—indigestion and dyspepsia. The heart and lungs are often attacked in sympathy. Cure the torpid digestion, and an all round improvement at once succeeds. To do this is in the power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—as, perhaps, in the power of nothing else.

It was most unfortunate that this gentleman suffered for eight years; and no wonder, meanwhile, that his mind was sensitive as his body to every approach. Knowing what he now knows he feels safe. *There is no darkness but ignorance*, and the German Nurse shows "The Way Out."

London, October, 1892. J.M.P.

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1893.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

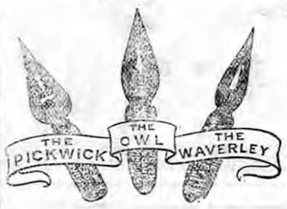
Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WEEDLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.



When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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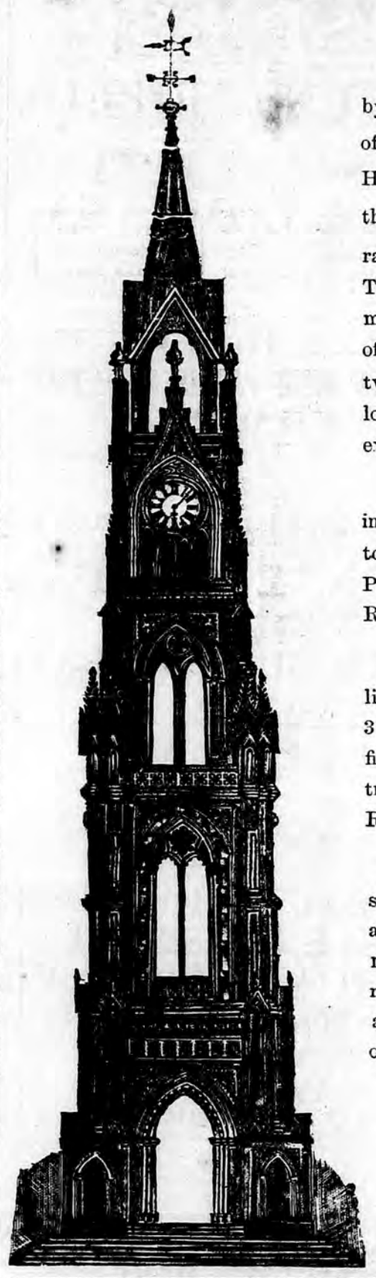
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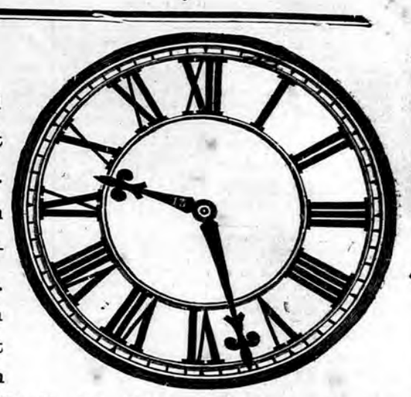
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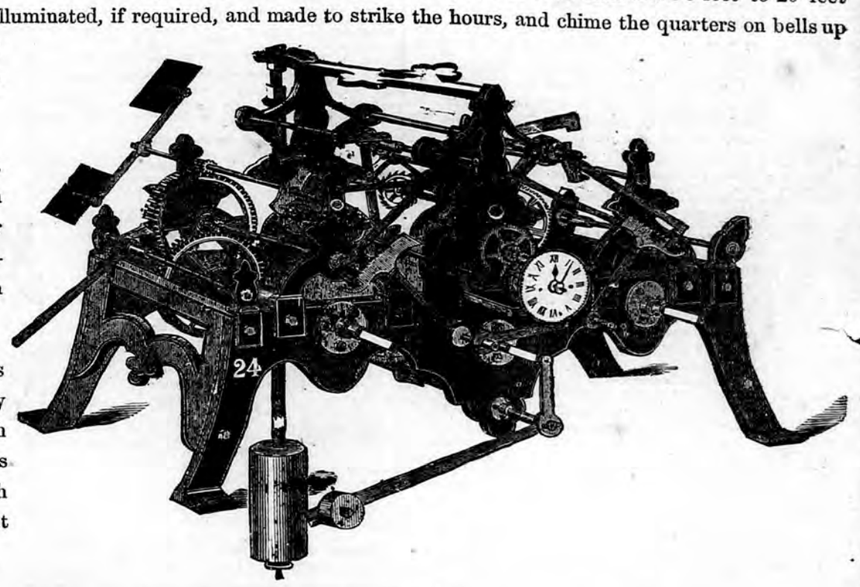


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The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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